Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

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Bedford, Oct. 20, '65.

Poetry.

THE GRAVE OF THE HEART.

There is in every heart a grave,
A secret, holy spot,
Filled with the memory of one
This busy life knows not.

Low down and deeply dug it lies,
This cherished grave unseen,
And years of blighting care that pass
Make not this grave less green.

With jealous love we keep it fresh
Thro' many wintry years;
And when the world believes us gay,
We water it with tears.

Not for one cause alike to each
Their sacred sorrow bear,
Perchance some mourn a living death,
Yet still a grave is there.

There is within my heart a shrine,
All wholly given to him;
No dearer treasure e'er can make
Its lights burn low and dim.

Oh! there are things within this life
Which strangely, deeply thrill;
In music's softest, sweetest notes,
We hear a voice long still.

We deem the act a wanton one
Upon a grave to tread,
We pass in silent reverence
The resting of the dead.

Then on the sacred, hidden spot,
Let us not press too near,
Remembering that to every heart
Its secret grave is dear.

NAUGHTY NELLY.

So sweet she is, so sweet and fair,
Such glow and glory grace her hair,
I often used to wish she were
A little more divine.

I sadly wished in her to see
A little less of giggling glee,
A little less of coquetry,
And pertness, and design:

I wished that she had learnt at school,
Not how to win men and to rule,
By making wise ones play the fool,
And foolish ones adore;

But, how to use the charms she had
In cheering hearts that else were sad,
And making one heart always glad,
And blest forever more.

I wished—but wishing is a trade
For boys and simple maidens made;
And, if I tried it, I'm afraid
I could not set her free.

From all the tricks and trumperies,
That keep her nature in disguise,
And will not let her cast her eyes
On quiet folks like me.

ARTHUR MUNBY.

Miscellaneous.

THE DISFRANCHISEMENT OF DESERTERS.

The following bill has been passed by both Houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature:

A further supplement to the Election Laws of the Commonwealth:

WHEREAS, By the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," and approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, and who have not been discharged or relieved from the penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizens thereof; and

WHEREAS, Persons not citizens of the United States are not, under the constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, qualified electors of this Commonwealth:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, it shall be unlawful for the judge or inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot or ballots from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject to the disability imposed by said act of Congress, approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot or ballots.

SEC. 2. That if any such judge and inspectors of election, or any one of them, shall receive or consent to receive any such unlawful ballot or ballots from any such disqualified person, he or they so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, he shall, for each offense, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

SEC. 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, shall at any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, vote, or tender to the officers thereof, and offer to vote, a ballot or ballots, any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth shall for each offence be punished in like manner as provided in the preceding section of this act in the case of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

SEC. 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or persons, deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, such persons so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this act in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of the Adjutant General of this Commonwealth to procure from the proper officers of the United States, certified copies of all rolls and records containing official evidence of the fact of the desertion of all persons who were citizens of this Commonwealth, and who were deprived of citizenship and disqualified by the said act of Congress of March third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and to cause to be recorded and preserve in books to be provided and kept for that purpose in his office, full and complete exemplifications of such rolls and records; and to cause true copies to be made thereof and furnished to the clerks of the several Courts of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, accurate duplicates or exemplifications of such rolls and records embracing the names of all such disqualified persons as had their residence within the limits of said counties respectively at the time of their being marked or designated as deserters; and it shall be the duty of the clerks of the several Courts of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth to preserve in books to be kept for the purpose all copies and exemplifications of such rolls and records so furnished, and to allow access thereto, and furnish certified copies therefrom on request, in like manner as in the case of other records of such courts.

SEC. 6. That a certified copy or extracts of any such record from the clerk of a Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth shall be prima facia evidence before any election board of the fact of desertion and consequent disability and disqualification as an elector, Provided, that if any person shall wilfully use or present any false, fraudulent or forged paper purporting to be a certified copy or extract as aforesaid, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished as misdemeanors are now by law punishable. And provided, nowever, that if by the production of a certificate of his honorable discharge it shall appear that such person so offering to vote was in the military service of the United States before and at the time of his being drafted into such service, and thereupon failing to report, or in case of the fact of desertion appearing by certified copy of his company roll, if it shall appear that he was afterwards acquitted thereof, and honorably discharged, such proof shall be received as evidence to disprove his said disqualification. And provided further, That if any person liable to be objected to as disqualified, as aforesaid, shall produce before any board of election officers any false or fraudulent paper, purporting or pretended to be his honorable discharge from the United States service, he shall be deemed guilty forgery, and on conviction thereof shall be punished as persons are now by law punishable for forgery.

SEC. 7. That it shall be the duty of the judges and inspectors of elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, whenever the name of any person offering to them a ballot or ballots should be found upon a certified copy or extract furnished from said rolls or records by a clerk of a Court of Quarter Sessions, marked as a deserter, or whenever any person shall be objected to as disqualified as aforesaid at any election by any qualified voter, at the request or suggestion of any such person offering a ballot, to examine such person on oath or affirmation as to the fact appearing from such certificate or alleged against him by the elector so objecting, and if he deny it, as to his reasons therefor; provided, however, that if any of his answers under such examination are false, such person shall be deemed guilty of the crime of perjury, and upon conviction thereof he shall be punished as persons are now punishable by law for perjury.

SEC. 8. That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs in the several counties of this Commonwealth to insert, in their proclamations of elections hereafter to be held, the first four sections of this act, with the preamble thereof.

SEC. 9. That in the trial of all cases arising under this act, it shall be the duty of the Courts trying the same; to inquire into and determine any question of fact as to alleged desertion involved therein, upon proofs furnished by exemplifications, or extract from such rolls and records duly certified by the proper clerk of a Court of Quarter Sessions, which are hereby made evidence thereof, and also from such proofs by either party.

FRIGHTENING A LOVER,
Or the Strong-Minded Woman.

"You have heard me speak of Stephen Jenkins, Matilda."

"Yes, Uncle."

"Well—another cup of tea if you pl ease—he is coming here to-morrow, on a week's visit."

"You don't mean so, Uncle?" exclaimed Matilda.

"And why don't I, Miss Matilda? There is nothing to summon such a look of consternation to your face."

"Because if he shouldn't happen to be agreeable—"

"Of course he is agreeable. At all events, it is desirable for you to find him so, since he is your prospective husband!"

"My prospective husband! What can you mean, Uncle?" inquired Matilda, opening her eyes in amazement.

"I thought you understood it. Your estates join, and it is eminently proper, therefore, that you should unite them by marriage."

"A very good reason, certainly," said Matilda, with a curl of the lip. "It makes little difference, I suppose, whether our dispositions are compatible or not."

"O, they will easily adjust themselves after marriage, and the two will make such a handsome estate."

"Suppose I shouldn't fancy him well enough to accept his proposals, uncle?" asked Matilda, demurely.

"If you should dream of such a thing as refusal, I should disinherit you. You are aware, I suppose, that all your property comes from me, and that I can, at any time, recall it."

"That would be a pity, certainly," said Matilda, in a lively strain, "for I should have to take in washing, or something of that kind, to support myself, and I have such an appetite!"

"Mr. Parker smiled in spite of himself, and evently looked upon his niece as one who would readily yield to his expressed will.

"One question more, uncle. Suppose he should not fancy your humble niece, and conclude to pay his addresses elsewhere?"

"I would never speak to the puppy again."

"And you wouldn't disinherit me then, uncle?"

"Of course not, you gypsey. It wouldn't be your fault."

"It would be mortifying to have him reject me," said Matilda, demurely. "Is there anything he particularly dislikes in a woman, do you know?"

"I once heard him say he couldn't bear a literary woman," said her uncle, after some reflection. "All sorts of strong-minded women are his aversion. But then you know, Mattie you are not strong minded."

"Thank you uncle, very much. That is as much as to say I am weak-minded."

"No such thing, you gipsey. But there' one thing more I have to tell you, and that is, that I am called away to New York by business, which will detain me the full length of his stay. So you will have to entertain him yourself. Mind and play your cards well, and I shall expect to find the marriage day fixed when I return."

"O dear, what shall I do with the horrid man for a whole week?"

"I dare say you will be dead in love with him by the time I get back. You may remember me to him when he arrives, and tell him how much I regret not being here to welcome him."

That night Matilda kept awake for some time, concocting a plan which might offend the prejudices of the expected visitor, and throw the burden of a refusal upon him. For she well knew that if he once proposed, her uncle would be seriously angry if she rejected him, and very possibly would carry out the the threat to which he had given utterance.

It was about twelve o'clock the next day, that a tall young man, of serious aspect, ascended Mr. Parker's front steps, and rang the bell. He was ushered into the drawing room, where after waiting half an hour, he was joined by Matilda.

The young lady was by no means looking her best. Her hair was loosely arranged, her collar was awry, and there was a very perceptible stain of ink upon her finger.

"Mr. Jenkins, I presume." she remarked.

The gentleman bowed and looked curiously at his entertainer.

"And I presume I am addressing Miss Parker."

Our heroine inclined her head in the affirmative.

"I hope your respected uncle is well" said Stephen Jenkins, in the measured tone of a young man who was old beyond his years.

"I would not marry such a stiff old poke for the world," was the not over complimentary reflection of Matilda.

"My uncle regrets very much not being able to meet you," she said, in answer to his question, "but he is called away to New York by business. I trust, however, that I shall be able to entertain you."

"That I do not question," said the visitor with a slow attempt at gallantry.

"I'm inclined to think he will before he goes," thought Matilda.

Looking at her fingers, she remarked composedly, as if she, for the first time, observed the stain of ink, "I hope you will excuse the appearance of my fingers, but I have been writing all the morning, and I couldn't remove all traces of the ink."

"You were writing letters, I presume?" said Stephen.

"O, no? not at all, I was writing an article on "Woman's Rights," for the 'Bugle of Freedom.'"

Mr. Jenkins started, uneasily.

"I suppose you are in the habit of seeing that paper," said Matilda.

"No," said he stiffly.

"Ah! you don't know what you lose. Composed and edited entirely by females. But perhaps,—"

Matilda interrupted herself to ring the bell.

"Jane," said she to the servant, "you may go up stairs and bring down a manuscript which you will find on my table."

"A what, ma'am?"

"A manuscript—a sheet of paper with writing on it. Poor Jane," she continued after the servant had gone out, "she would not be so ignorant, if man had not denied to us women the advantage of education which he claimed for himself."

By this time Jane had returned with the manuscript.

"If you like, Mr. Jenkins, I will read you what I have written."

Mr. Jenkins looked dismayed, but managed to utter a feeble—"O, certainly."

Matilda, in an emphatic manner, began to read as follows:

"*Mrs. Editor.*—Permit me again to raise my voice in trumpet tones, against the despotic rule of man, over our down-trodden sex. Enlightened as we are disposed to consider the present generation, is it not a disgrace, and a burning shame, that men should monopolize all the offices of honor and profit, and leave to his equal—shall I not say his superior, in point of intellect—only a few undesirable and laborious posts. What, I say, is the reason that men should take upon themselves to govern, and expect us meekly to submit to the yoke which they seek to impose upon us? Why should we not see a female in the chair of State, and———"

"This is all I had written, Mr. Jenkins, when you came," said Matilda, breaking off from the reading. "You will easily understand the idea that I was about to develope; and, I have no doubt, you will agree with me."

"Do you really think, Miss Parker, that there should be no distinction in point of occupation between men and women?" exclaimed the sedate Stephen, horror-struck.

"Why should there be?" said Matilda, with spirit. "Do you doubt whether woman has an intellect equal to that of a man?"

"Is there a female Shakespeare?" asked Mr. Jenkins.

"Yes" said Matilda, promptly. "Did you ever read Mrs. Browning's poems?"

"I can't say I have," returned Stephen.

"Ah, then I shall have the pleasure of making you acquainted with her."

She rang the bell.

"Jane," said she "go up to my room and bring down the book you will find on the table."

Jane did so.

"We have an hour before dinner it seems" said Matilda, looking at her watch,—"In what way can we better improve it, than by perusing together this noble monument of genius."

Mr. Jenkins looked terrified; but before he had time to raise any objection, Matilda had commenced.

"She read aloud faithfully for the hour referred to—it seemed three hours to the unhappy Stephen—who had not the slightest apprehension of poetry and description.

He was quite delighted when the dinner bell rang, and so was Matilda in her secret heart.

"I am afraid," said she, "we shall have to rest from our reading till after dinner, but by commencing immediately afterwards we may get a quarter through by tea-time."

"How many pages are there in the poem!" the young man inquired hesitatingly.

"Only a little more than four hundred," was the encouraging reply.

The dinner proved to be not a very social meal. Matilda confined herself entirely to literary subjects, and evaded all attempts to change the topic.

"Good Gracious!" thought the young man, "and this was the young girl I was to marry. I'd as soon marry a dictionary, although she is pretty, but then she is a strong minded woman! I should be talked to death in less than a month!"

Stephen Jenkins stopped two days; but at the end of that time, announced that he should not be able to remain longer. During that time the poor man had heard more poetry than ever before in his life, and had conceived a deadly hatred against the whole tribe of female authoresses, particularly Mrs. Browning.

"Where is Mr. Jenkins?" inquired Mr. Parker on his return.

"Gone, uncle," said Matilda.

"Gone! When did he go?"

"He only stopped a couple of days."

"Why, he was to have stopped a week. What was the matter with him?"

"I think, uncle, he was disappointed in me," said Matilda, demurely.

"Did he leave no message for me?"

"Here is a note, uncle!"

Mr. Parker hastily broke open the missive, and read as follows:

"MY DEAR SIR.—In order to prevent misunderstanding, I ought to say that I don't think it will be well to adhere to the foolish compact, which was entered into some time since, with regard to my marriage with your niece. Though a very charming young lady, I don't think that our tastes are all congenial, and I hereby resign any pretensions I may be supposed to have had to her hand. Regretting not to have had the pleasure of seeing you,

"I remain, very respectfully,

"STEPHEN JENKINS."

"Why, the puppy has had the audacity to resign his pretensions to your hand!" exclaimed the indignant uncle.

"Then can't I be married?" inquired Matilda in comical disappoin,ment.

"Yes, you shall marry the first man that offers."

It was very remarkable, that on the very next day Edward Manly should have asked Mr. Parker's permission to address his niece—a permission which was at once accorded. The marriage took place within a few weeks and I don't think he has ever repented marrying a *strong-minded woman*!

From the Baltimore American.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CANDIDATE.

The contest of free government is again opened in Pennsylvania. The old Keystone State, which during the rebellion, has given the world such glorious assurance of her truth and fidelity to the Union, is now called upon to define her future, and we do not doubt that she will justify the confidence which the friends of the Union and freedom reposed in her. It will not do now to stain the record of her honor. Her candidates are in the field. One of them is a Copperhead who sustained Buchanan, McClellan and Woodward, and opposed the soldiers coming home to vote. The other is a soldier, who manfully and bravely led his courageous legions on from the breaking out of the war till the last rebel had surrendered. The party, calling itself, by mis-name, Democrat, has nominated Mr. Heister Clymer, of Berks county, as its candidate. The Union party has nominated the veteran soldier of two wars, Major General John W. Geary as its candidate, and placed him upon a straight out Union platform.

Mr. Clymer's record is as honorable as sympathy for rebellion will permit it to be. He was not responsible directly for the acts of President Buchanan, but shared the ignominy of having justified them. He was not in the Rebel cabinet, but gave aid and comfort to those who were. He did not meet our brave, patriot soldiers with opposing bayonetts, but he encouraged those who did. He appreciated the high privilege of voting, and used it against Curtin and Lincoln and Johnson, but refused it to the gallant soldiers and sailors of Pennsylvania because they were out of the State fighting the battles of their country. He has been consistent and unwavering in his support of all measures tending to aid traitors and prevent the success of the Union. The convention which nominated him was a Convention of Copperheads, and we do neither them nor him injustice in saying that he is a worthy representative of his party. The Philadelphia *Age* endorses him, and every paper in his State, which became obnoxious for its treasonable sentiments follows suit. He has the merit of never pretending to Unionism, but was an outspoken opponent of the Union and its friends from the beginning of the rebellion, and although he opposed the present President with all his might, singularly enough, plants himself upon an endorsement of his policy.

General Geary's is one of straightforward honesty of purpose and honorable fame. In politics he has shown himself to be above party, and in the field a brave and gallant officer. He served with distinction as Col. of a regiment through the Mexican war. He was appointed Governor of Kansas by President Buchanan, and succeeded in restoring order out of the chaotic and revolutionary elements of which that territory was composed, bnt he refused to be the instrument of the pro-slavery party in power to betray the people of Kansas into a slave State, and made way for a successor who, in his turn proved too good for the place. Men who learned their political duty in that school, against their party predilectsons, were not likely to fail the country when those who had failed in Kansas tried to destroy the Union. General Geary did not fail. None were earlier than he in taking up the line of march for the field of battle. He was in the earliest fights in West Virginia, and at the final surrender of Johnson in North Carolina, and his name is often mentioned with honor in the reports of the war. He was seriously wounded at Cedar Mountain, and bears an arm as a remembrance of the war. He has proven his devotion to the Union since the war by publicly rebuking men who have uttered treasonable sentiments in his presence, and making a personal offence of it. His abilities as an executive officer have been tested, and he is known to be fit for the position of Governor. The soldiers of the country are honored in his nomination, and those of Pennsylvania who have now the privilege of voting in spite of Mr. Clymer, will march up in solid column to crown the life of their loved commander, with this attestation of their esteem.

A COMPARISON.

The relative merits of whiskey and newspapers are thus happily given by one who can appreciate the latter, and eschew the former:—A glass of whiskey is manufactured from perhaps a dozen grains of corn, the value of which is too small to be estimated. A glass of this mixture sells for a dime, and if of a good brand, is considered well worth the money. It is drank in a minute or two. It fires the brain, sharpens the appetite, deranges and weakens the physical system. On the same sideboard on which the deleterious beverage is served lies a newspaper. It is covered with half a million of types; it brings intelligence from the four quarters of the globe. The newspaper costs less than the glass of grog—the juice of a few grains of corn: but it is no less strange than true, that there is a large number of people who think corn juice cheap and newspapers dear.

"What a fine head your boy has,' said an admiring friend. "Yes," said the fond father, "has a chip of the old block: ain't you, sonny?" "I guess so, daddy, 'cause teacher aid I was a young blockhead."

AMERICA A MATCH FOR NAPOLEON.

Cornelius O'Dowd, the inimitable writer in Blackwood, who entertains no great affection for this country, is yet delighted that France has been snubbed by us in her Mexican adventure. He says: A more insufferable piece of insolent pretension cannot be imagined than what is called the Monroe Doctrine. That my next door neighbor should not live in a certain style lest the servants in my house should become dissatisfied is too gross an absurdity to be entertained. That whatever rules I prescribe for my family should be adopted by every one who resides in the same street, is somewhat overbearing; and yet, with all this, I declare I am all for the Yankee in this Mexican row. It is not whether France has right on her side, and whether this demand to retire be one of those mandates a high-spirited nation cannot submit to; my whole consideration is limited to the fact—here at last the great bully of Europe has met his match. Here is a young, athletic, daring fellow, ready to go into the ring with that finished pugilist that none of us have courage to fight, and who, even with the gloves on, doubles us up in a fashion far from agreeable.

America dares to hold language to France that all Europe combined could not utter. There's no denying it; there's no qualifying it. If we had a Continental coalition to-Morrow, we could not venture to say what America has just said. What Minister of Russia, or England, or Austria, would say to the French Emperor, "We were thinking of something else when you slipped into Savoy and Nice the other day; now that our hands are free, you'll have to go back again." We are famous for brave words in our Foreign Office, but does any one except that such a message as this will ever issue from Whitehall. We would no more provoke the Tuilleries by an insolent dispatch than we would go into one of Van Amburgh's cages, and kick the lion. It has become a sort of European superstition that France can beat every one, and I am downright greatful to the Americans that they don't believe it. I never liked America so well till I began to speculate on this war, I never suspected that there really was that tie of kindred which journalists disparage by that false adulation they deal in. I hate all the cant of "cousinship, but call them our own bone and blood; speak of them as a people who have the same leading traits as ourselves—sturdy, determined, untiring, unyielding—taking their share of hard knocks to-day with a fixed resolve to repay to-morrow; in a word, that stuff that makes right trusty friends and very terrible enemies. Regard them in this light, and say, if a war should break out between them and France what side would you like to back. I say, America. I'd lay my head on the issue; and if any gentleman is willing to bet an equivalent—say another crown piece—I cry "done" and wait the event.

COST OF NEWSPAPERS.

There is no country in the world, says the St. Louis *Republican*, where the newspaper is so universal a necessity as our own. To everybody it is as indispensable as his daily food; yet few are aware of the labor and expense involved in the preparation of the constantly recurring meal. The Philadelphia *Ledger* lately announced that the loss on its circulation alone amounted to $100,000 in twelve months, which will seem a startling statement, and may be received with more or less incredulity by those not engaged in the business, and, therefore, unacquainted with the mysteries of newspaper publishing The Philadelphia *Telegraph* has some remarks upon the subject which the initiated everywhere know to be true. It declares that there is not now a single daily paper printed in this country of which the cost to the publisher is not greatly in excess of the price for which it sells. The question may be naturally asked, how newspapers, then, are supported? The answer is, that the publisher is only saved from ruin by the advertising sources of income. Neither the subscriber who takes the paper only to read it, nor the advertiser who uses it as a profitable means of communication with its readers, separately sustains it. Both conjoined are necessary to that end; and while one complains that the price of the paper is too high, and the other that he is charged too much for his advertisement, the publisher is continually struggling to adjust the just claims of each. In other words, he is governed by the same principle which governs men in every other kind of business. He is too wise to impose prices on the public which they would not long pay if found to be exorbitant; and competition in this, as in every other sort of business would soon expose and correct any such exorbitance. All things considered, the public are getting the benefit of the daily newspaper press at a very cheap price, and publishers realize a profit quite inadequate to the service they render, and the labor and care they incur.

A HAPPY WOMAN.

"What are you singing for?" said I to Mary Maloney.

"Oh, I don't know ma'am, without it is because my heart feels happy."

"Happy, are you, Mary? Why, let me see, you don't own a foot of land in the world."

"Foot of land, is it?" she cried with a loud laugh. "Oh, what a hand ye be after a joke. Why, sure, I've never a penny, let alone a fut of land!"

"Your mother is dead!"

"God rest her soul, yis," replied Mary, with a touch of genuine pathos. "The Heavens be her bed."

"Your brother is still a hard case, I suppose?"

"Ye may well say that. It's nothing but drink, drink, and bate his wife, the poor creature."

"You have to pay your sister's board?"

"Sure, the bit crature! And she's a good little girl, is Hinny, willing to do whatever I axes her; I don't grudge the money that goes for that."

"And you havn't many fashionable dresses, either?"

"Fash'nable, is it? Oh yis, I put a bit of whalebone in me skirt, and me calico gown spreads as big as the leddies. But thin ye say true; I havn't but two gowns to me back, two shoes to me fut, and wun bunnet, that barrin uv me old hood."

"You havn't any lover?"

"Oh, be off wid yez! Catch Mary Maloney with a lover these days, whin the hard times is come."

"What on earth have you to make you happy? A drunken brother, a poor helpless sister, no mother, no father, no lover—why, where do you get all your happiness?"

"The Lord be praised, miss, it growed up in me. Give me a bit uv sunshine, a clean flure, plenty of work, and a sup at the right time, and I'm made. That makes me me laugh and sing. And thin, if trouble comes, I try to keep my heart up. Sure, it would be a sad thing if Patrick McGuire should take it into his head to ax me, but the Lord willin', I'd try to bear up under it."

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one half additional. All resolutions of Association, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first inzertion A liberal discount made to yearly advertizers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year.
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squres	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

BEAUTIFUL FIGURE.

Two painters were employed to fresco the walls of a magnificent cathedral; both stood on a rude scaffolding constructed for the purpose, some eighty feet from the floor.

One of them was so intent upon his work that he became wholly absorbed and in admiration stood off from the picture, gazing at it with delight. Forgetting where he was he moved backward slowly, surveying critically the work of his pencil, until he had neared the very edge of the plank upon which he stood.

At this critical moment his companion turned suddenly, and almost frozen with horror beheld his imminent peril: another instant and the enthusiast would be precipitated upon the pavement beneath; if he spoke to him it was certain death—if he held his peace, death was equally sure. Suddenly he regained his presence of mind, and seizing a wet brush, flung it against the wall, spattering the beautiful picture with unsightly blotches of coloring. The painter flew forward, and turned upon his friend with fierce imprecations; but startled at his ghastly face, he listened to the recital of danger, looked suddenly over the dread space below and with tears of gratitude blessed the hand that saved him.

So said a preacher, we sometimes get absorbed in looking upon the pictures of this world and in contemplating them step backward, unconscious of our peril; when the Almighty dashes out the beautiful images, and we spring forward to lament their destruction—into the outstretched arms of mercy, and are saved!

WHAT IS AN OLD MAID?

Never be afraid of becoming an "old maid fair reader. An old maid is far more honorable than a heartless wife; and "single blessedness" is greatly superior, in point of happiness, to wedded love. "Fall not in love dear girls, beware," says the song. But we do not agree with said song on this question. On the contrary, we hold that it is a good thing to fall in love, if the loved object be a worthy one. To fall in love with an honorable man is as proper as it is for an honorable man to fall in love with a virtuous and aimable woman; and what could be a more gratifying spectacle, even to the angels in heaven, than a sight so pure so approaching in its devotion to the celestial?

No; fall in love as soon as you please, ladies, provide it be with a suitable person. Fall in love and then marry; but never marry unless you do love. That's the great point Never marry for "a home" or "a husband." Never degrade yourself by becoming a party to such an alliance. Never sell yourself, body and soul, on terms so contemptible. Love dignifies all things; it ennobles all conditions. With love, the marriage rite is truly a sacrament. Without it the ceremony is a base fraud and the act a human desecration. Marry for love, or not at all. Be an "old maid', if fortune throw not in your way the man of your heart; and though the witless may sneer, and the jester may laugh you will still have your reward in an approving conscience and a comparatively peaceful life.

TRUE FELICITY

If men did but know what felicity dwells in the cottage of a virtuous poor man—how sound he sleeps, how quiet his breast, how composed his mind, how free from care, how easy his provision, how healthy his morning how sober his night, how moist his mouth and how joyful his heart—they would never admire the vices, the diseases, the throng of passions and the violence of unnatural appetites that fill the houses of the luxurious and the hearts of the ambitious.

THE ENJOYMENT OF OCCUPATION.—The mind requires some object on which its powers must be exercised, and without which it preys upon itself and becomes miserable. A person accustomed to a life of activity longs for ease and retirement. and when he has accomplished this purpose, finds himself wretched. The pleasure of relaxation is known only to those who have regular and interesting occupation. Continued relaxation soon becomes a weariness, and on this ground, we may safely assert that the greatest degree of real enjoyment belongs not to the luxurious man of wealth, or the listless voteary of fashion, but to the middle class of society, who along with the comforts of life. have consent and important occupation.

"You see, grandmamma," said a young Miss just from boarding school, 'we perforate an aperture in the apex and a corresponding aperture in the base; and by applying the egg to the lips and forcibly inhailing the breath the shell is entirely discharged of its contents." "Bless my soul," cried the old lady, "what wonderful improvements they do make! Now in my younger days we just made a hole in each end and sucked."

True purity of taste is a quality of the mind; it is a feeling which can, with little difficulty, be acquired by the refinement of intelligence; whereas purity of manners is the result of wise habits, in which all the interests of the soul are mingled and in harmony with the progress of intelligence. That is why the harmony of good taste and of good manners is more common than the existence of taste without manners, or of manners without taste.

In a certain school during the parsing lesson the word "waif occurred in the sentence The youngest, who was up a bright eyed little fellow puzzled over the word a few minutes and then a bright idea struck him, "I can parse it—positive waif comparative. wafer, superlative, sealingwax.

A taste for reading will always carry you into the best possible company, and enable you to converse with men who will instruct you with their wisdom and charm you by their wit; who will soothe you when fretted, refresh you when weary, counsel you when perplexed and sympathise with you at all times,

A little too much whisky has kept many a man from pursuing a straightforward path.

WHY does a lazy man resemble an industrious one? Because he *hardly* earns his bread.

THERE are 360,000 seeds in the capsule of a Tobacco Plant.

THE higher an ass holds his head, the plainer we see his ears.

A smile may be bright while the heart is sad. The rainbow is beautiful in the air while beneath is the moaning of the sea.

NEVER turn a blessing round to see whether there is a dark side to it.

If brooks are as poets call them the most joyous things in nature what are they always murmuring abou?

DEATH comes to a good man to relieve him; it comes to a bad one to relieve society.

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY APRIL 20, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR.
GEN. JOHN W. GEARY.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

Since the passage of the Civil Rights Bill over the veto of the President, we find Copperhead papers filled with miserable attempts to delude the public into the idea that the bill confers political rights upon the negro and makes him the political equal of the white man. Though there are white men unscrupulous enough to pretend to believe, and presumptuous enough to attempt to teach, such a palpable falsehood, there are few negroes ignorant enough to believe it. Every one in the least familiar with the term Civil Rights knows that it is expressly used in contradistinction to Political Rights. Bouvier in discussing the term Rights, says:

"It is more proper, when considering their object to divide them into *political* and *civil* rights."

"Political rights consist in the power to participate directly or indirectly in the establishment or management of government."

"Civil rights are those which have nore lation to the establishment, support or management of the government."

Here we have the distinction so plainly laid down, by one of the highest authorities on American law, that the veriest simpleton can not mistake, yet political charlatans and demagogues undertake to hoodwink the people into the belief that the two terms mean one and the same thing. In the same dishonest manner they would lead the people to believe, in the language of the President, (blush thou O! America! for shame, that he should betray thee and stoop to falsehood, whom thou didst crown with thy proudest laurels) that "The bill in effect proposes a discrimination against large numbers of intelligent, worthy and patriotic foreigners and in favor of the negro." Our readers will find, by a perusal of the bill in another column, that foreigners are not mentioned in it, and that the privileges it confers, on white and black, are the same that every foreigner enjoys, the moment he sets foot upon our soil, the same that every negro has enjoyed for years in every free State (except during the existence of the fugitive slave law) and now enjoys, viz:—protection in his rights of person and property. These are all the rights extended to any one by this bill and they are extended to white and black alike. The bill has a much wider scope than merely to protect the emancipated negroes, it is designed to, and does insure, for the first time since we became a nation, protection to the civil rights of free Northern white men sojourning or settling in the South, a protection so long refused, a right so long trampled upon by Southern intolerance. But it grants no rights not guarantied by the Constitution, since the day of its adoption, to every citizen of the United States, but for long years a dead letter, by reason of the domination of Southern slave-drivers. Thanks to our gallant soldiers, and our noble representatives in Congress, the time has come when the manacles are stricken from Northern white men as well as Southern slaves, and now indeed

"The mighty west may bless the east, and sea may answer sea
And mountain unto mountain call: Praise God for we are free!"

RADICALS.

It is very common thing to hear copperheads talk of radicalism as some indefinable but very terrible monster to be feared and avoided above all things. Every copperhead, every deserter and every one who opposed the war for the Union, may be heard trying to persuade himself and such as will listen to his ranting, that these horrid radicals are about to ruin the country. Who are these pestilent, dangerous fellows, these radicals? What have they done? They are the men who supported the government in the prosecution of the war, who raised the money and the men to put down the rebellion, who stood by the Union in the hour of its peril and determined to live or die with it. What is the record of those who are so vociferously crying out against these radicals? They were the peace men in time of war, the men who pronounced the war a failure, who denounced every measure for carrying on the war as unconstitutional, who murdered enrolling officers, who sympathized with and apologised for treason and rebellion, who voted against allowing soldiers to vote, against raising money to pay the soldier, against every measure calculated to enforce the laws, put down rebellion and preserve the national life, who fled to the fastnesses of the mountains and to Canada to avoid that monster more terrible than the radicals "*The Draft*" and who one and all support for Governor Heister Clymer, the man who wished Pennsylvania to be embraced within the lines of the Southern Confederacy.

THE DIFFERENCE.

The different views of the opposing parties on the reconstruction question may be briefly stated, thus,—The Union men ask of the late rebel states, the following guaranties for their future good behavior, viz—To incorporate into their state laws such provisions as will secure all men, white and black, loyal and disloyal, in their rights of person and property, to provide against the payment of debts incurred in the interest of rebellion, to elect loyal men to office and to make such changes in the apportionment of Congressional representation as will put them on an equality with loyal men in the North. The copperheads of the Clymer school ask that the rebels be permitted to do as they please, to enact black codes in every state, to persecute loyal men, black or white and refuse them any means of protection or redress, to elect the bitterest rebels to office, to make service in the rebel army a requisite to preferment, and to be permitted to return to Congress with a representation making every Southern rebel equal in power to two loyal Northern men. The first are the terms asked by the party represented in the Gubernatorial contest by General John W. Geary. The second are the terms demanded by the constituency represented by Heister Clymer. Which will you choose?

"MY POLICY": WILL IT WORK?

The political programme, by which President Johnson and his newly made friends, the rebels and copperheads, hope to carry Pennsylvania, has at last been determined upon. In order to preserve the appearance of adhering to the Union party, such weak kneed Republicans are to be appointed to office as can be relied upon to go over to the Copperheads whenever the order is given. It is believed that by the Copperheads coming up a little higher and the President going a little lower down (how low that will be!) they will be able to unite, and with the few Republicans that can be bought with official patronage, they hope to gain sufficient strength to defeat the gallant General Geary and make Heister Clymer Governor of Pennsylvania. The miserable renegade, Cowan, is said to be entrusted with the delicate task of manipulating the Government officials throughout the State and dispensing the public patronage to the best advantage. It is all nicely arranged but "The best laid plans of mice and men gang aft aglee" and we have a presentiment that, when the political guillotine is put in operation and new appointments are sent to the Senate for confirmation, there is a possibility that that body may choose to exercise its discretion after the style of the Civil Rights Bill. This would only be a legitimate use of its Constitutional prerogative. It has been done before and may very appropriately be done again. The President can only make appointments with the advice and consent of the Senate. Ordinarily the advice and consent of the Senate is a mere matter of form, but it was incorporated into the Constitution for good and wise purposes as a check upon the extensive appointing power of the President. There never has been a more appropriate time for the Senate to exercise its prerogative. The necessities of war and our Internal Revenue laws have thrown so many additional appointments, and swollen to such an immense magnitude the patronage, in the hands of the President, that it not only becomes eminently proper, but is the imperative duty of the Senate to rigidly scrutinize all appointments before confirming them. Let that body be thoroughly satisfied, that incumbents are discharged from office only for good and sufficient cause, and that appointments and promotions are made because of fitness and faithfulness alone, before they are confirmed. If the Senate fearlessly does its duty it can effectually check-mate any attempt to prostitute public patronage to political purposes.

☞ We have neglected to state to our readers who have manifested no little surprise at the vote cast by Hon. George W. Householder in favor of the supplemental act to the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad Bill, that that gentleman claims that he voted for the bill to enable him, when the proper moment presented itself, to move for a reconsideration. This is certainly a very good reason and will be appreciated by his friends. We hope he voted against the submission of the General Railroad law to the people with the same view. We are not prepared to say that we are in favor of a Free Railway System, but we cannot see what ill could come out of the submission of so grave a question to the people, who by their verdict could relieve our Representatives and Senators of a great amount of responsibility.

☞ The Pittsburgh *Post* is sorely exercised at the decision of Judge Underwood of the United States District Court for Virginia who maintains that the President's Peace Proclamation does not restore the writ of *Habeas Corpus* to the State of Virginia. It says that the case was gotten up "in order to preclude the possibility of the release of Jeff. Davis under the operation of the writ." It concludes that the decision will be reversed by the supreme Court "but as this will not be for several months," it grumbles, "great injustice may, in the meantime, be done [to Jeff. of course] through the decision of this partizan Judge." Rachel weeping for her children and refusing to be comforted because they are not.

DEATH OF DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson of New York died in New York City on the 13th inst. He filled with honor various prominent positions in public life. As State Senator, Lieutenant Governor and United States Senator, he acted with the Democratic party, but at the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861 he promptly took the side of the Union party and acted with it up to the time of his death. He was elected Attorney General of New York on the Union ticket and was afterward made District Attorney of the United States Court for the Southern District of New York.

SHOCKING MURDERS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The perpetration of a most shocking series of murders was discovered in Philadelphia on Thursday last. A whole family consisting of eight persons were horribly butchered in cold blood for the purpose of robbing the victims. The exact date of the murders is not known. One of the murderers has since been captured and confessed the murder of one of the family but says the murder of the others was perpetrated by his accomplice, one Jacob Gaunter, who is still at large.

TENNESSEE ON THE RIGHTS OF REBELS.

In the Tennessee Legislature the House on the 13th inst., by a vote of 41 to 15 passed a bill disfranchising those who participated in the rebellion and prohibiting them from holding office. The Union men of Tennessee, from actual contact with rebels, evidently understand how far they are to be trusted and what kind of treatment they require. We would commend the action of the people of his own state to President Johnson; he and his friends may gather some useful hints on Reconstruction therefrom.

☞ The Legislature adjourned on the 12th inst. Hon. Louis W. Hall was elected speaker of the Senate before the adjournment of that body in accordance with the usual custom. This is a very high compliment paid to Mr. Hall as it is the second or third time that he has been thus signally honored by his brother Senators. A vast amount of Legislation was passed at this session. We shall publish all the special enactments for this county as soon as we are favored with them.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Laws of The United States.—Passed at the First Session of the Thirty Ninth Congress.

OFFICIAL
[PUBLIC—No. 26.]

AN ACT to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and furnish the means of their vindication.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians, not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States; and such citizens, of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall have the same right, in every State and Territory in the United States, to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and to have full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property, as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains, and penalties, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any inhabitant of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act, or to different punishment, pains, or penalties on account of such person having at any time been held in a condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or by reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of white persons shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the district courts of the United States, within their respective districts, shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States cognizance of all crimes and offences committed against the provisions of this act, and also, concurrently with the circuit courts of the United States, of all causes, civil and criminal, affecting persons who are denied or cannot enforce in the courts or judicial tribunals of the State or locality where they may be any of the rights secured to them by the first section of this act; and if any suit or prosecution, civil or criminal, has been or shall be commenced in any State court against any such person, for any cause whatsoever, or against any officer, civil or military, or other person, for any arrest or imprisonment, trespasses, or wrongs done or committed by virtue or under color of authority derived from this act or the act establishing a Bureau for the relief of Freedmen and Refugees, and all acts amendatory thereof, or refusing to do any act upon the ground that it would be inconsistent with this act, such defendant shall have the right to remove such cause for trial to the proper district or circuit court in the manner prescribed by the "Act relating to habeas corpus and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases," approved March three, eighteen hundred and sixty three and all acts amendatory thereof. The jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters hereby conferred on the district and circuit courts of the United States shall be exercised and enforced in conformity with the laws of the United States, so far as such laws are suitable to carry the same into effect; but in all cases where such laws are not adapted to the object, or are deficient in the provisions necessary to furnish suitable remedies and punish offences against law, the common law, as modified and changed by the constitution and statutes of the State wherein the court having jurisdiction of the cause, civil or criminal, is held, so far as the same is not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall be extended to and govern said courts in the trial and disposition of such cause, and, if of a criminal nature, in the infliction of punishment on the party found guilty.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the district attorney, marshals and deputy marshals of the United States, the commissioners appointed by the circuit and territorial courts of the United States, with powers of arresting, imprisoning, or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, the officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and every other officer who may be specially empowered by the President of the United States, shall be, and they are hereby, specially authorized and required, at the expense of the United States, to institute proceedings against all and every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him or them to be arrested and imprisoned, or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such court of the United States or territorial court as by this act has cognizance of the offence. And with a view of affording reasonable protection to all persons in their constitutional rights of equality before the law, without distinction of race or color, or previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, and to the prompt discharge of the duties of this act, it shall be the duty of the circuit courts of the United States and the superior courts of the Territories of the United States, from time to time, to increase the number of commissioners, so as to afford a speedy and convenient means of arrest and examination of persons charged with a violation of this act; and such commissioners are hereby authorized and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred on them by this act, and the same duties with regard to offences created by this act, as they are authorized by law to exercise with regard to other offences against the laws of the United States.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of all marshals and deputy marshals to obey and execute all warrants and precepts issued under the provisions of this act, when to them directed; and should any marshal or deputy marshal refuse to receive such warrant or other process when tendered, or to use all proper means diligently to execute the same, he shall on conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars, to the use of the person upon whom the accused is alleged to have committed the offence. And the better to enable the said commissioners to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and the requirements of this act, they are hereby authorized and empowered, within their counties respectively, to appoint, in writing, under their hands, any one or more suitable persons, from time to time, to execute all such warrants and other process as may be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respective duties; and the persons so appointed to execute any warrant or process as aforesaid shall have authority to summon and call to their aid the bystanders or posse comitatus of the proper county, or such portion of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged, and to insure a faithful observance of the clause of the Constitution which prohibits slavery, in conformity with the provisions of this act; and said warrants shall run and be executed by said officers anywhere in the State or Territory within which they are issued.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall knowingly and wilfully obstruct, hinder, or prevent any officer, or other person charged with the execution of any warrant or process issued under the provisions of this act, or any person for whose apprehension such warrant or process may have been issued, or shall rescue or attempt to rescue such person or persons, or those lawfully assisting as aforesaid, when so arrested pursuant to the authority herein given and declared, or shall aid, abet, or assist any person so arrested as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to escape from the custody of of the officer or other person legally authorized as aforesaid, or shall harbor or conceal any person for whose arrest a warrant or process shall have been issued as aforesaid, so as to prevent his discovery and arrest after notice or knowledge of the fact that a warrant has been issued for the apprehension of such person, shall, for either of said offences, be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, by indictment and conviction before the district court of the United States for the district in which said offence may have been committed, or before the proper court of criminal jurisdiction, if committed within any one of the organized Territories of the United States.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the district attorneys, the marshals, their deputies, and the clerks of the said district and territorial courts shall be paid for their services the like fees as may be allowed to them for similar services in other cases; and in all cases where the proceedings are before a commissioner, he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars in full for his services in each case, inclusive of all services incident to such arrest and examination. The person authorized to execute the process to be issued by such commissioners for the arrest of offenders against the provisions of this act shall be entitled to a fee of five dollars for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such commissioner as aforesaid, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such commissioner for such other additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them, such as attending at the examination, keeping the prisoner in custody, and providing him with food and lodging during his detention, and until the final determination of such commissioners, and in general for performing such other duties as may be required in the premises; such fees to be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the officers of the courts of justice within the proper district or county, as near as may be practicable, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States on the certificate of the judge of the district within which the arrest is made, and to be recoverable from the defendant as part of the judgment in case of conviction.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the President of the United States shall have reason to believe that offences have been or are likely to be committed against the provisions of this act within any judicial district, it shall be lawful for him, in his discretion, to direct the judge, marshal, and district attorney of such district to attend at such place within the district, and for such time as he may designate, for the purpose of the more speedy arrest and trial of persons charged with a violation of this act; and it shall be the duty of every judge or other officer, when any such requisition shall be received by him, to attend at the place and for the time therein designated.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such person as he may empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of this act.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That upon all questions of law arising in any cause under the provisions of this act a final appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER,
President of the Senate, *pro. tempore.*

In the Senate of the United States April 9, 1866.

The President of the United States having returned to the Senate, in which it originated, the bill entiled "An act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and furnish the means of their vindication," with his objections thereto, the Senate proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the same; and

Resolved, That the said bill do pass, two-thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same.

Attest: J. W. FORNEY,
Secretary of the Senate.

In the House of Representatives U. S., April 9, 1866.

The House of Representatives having proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the bill entitled "An act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and furnish the means of their vindication," returned to the Senate by the President of the United States, with his objections, and sent by the Senate to the House of Representatives, with the message of the President returning the bill:

Resolved, That the bill do pass, two-thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

Attest: EDWARD MCPHERSON, Clerk,
by CLINTON LLOYD, Chief Clerk.

Bold Bank Robbery.—Army Mortality During the War.

NEW YORK, April 12.—A very bold robbery occurred in the Sub-Treasury building yesterday. Mr. Condell, the messenger of the Bank of America, collected a gold certificate for five thousand dollars, and about four thousand dollars in currency, at the cashier's desk. He then went to another part of the building to see one of the clerk's but not finding him, proceeded to the Post office to put some letters in the mail, and on his way back to the bank stopped at the Sub-Treasury again. On entering the Pine street door a strange man rushed past him and slammed the door violently in Condell's face, which knocked him senseless and threw him into a fit. This man then rifled his pockets of the money, and when a crowd had collected, the same party said he was trying to find something to identify the fallen man. In the confusion, the robber made his escape and the Messenger was taken to the hospital, where he now lies insensible.

Statistics, mercantile and marine, show a gratifying increase in American shipping. There are in the foreign trade from this port alone nine hundred and six American vessels exclusive of California and Havana steamers with an aggregate tonnage of 624,800.

The Provost Marshal General has completed a careful compilation from the muster rolls of all the deaths in battle, from wounds and from disease, in every regiment and company of every loyal State from the beginning to the close of the war. From it, it appears that 280,737 officers and men have lost their lives in the service. Of this number, 5,220 commissioned officers, and 90,886 enlisted men have been killed in action or died of wounds, while 2,321 commissioned officers and 182,329 enlisted men have died of disease, or in a few cases from accident.

Senator Doolittle Censured for Voting Against the Civil Rights Bill.

MADISON, April 11.

The Wisconsin Legislature passed resolutions last night severely censuring Senator Doolittle for voting against the civil rights bill in disobedience of instructions, and declaring that it is his duty to resign.

WHENCE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES COME.—A Columbus (Ohio) paper says: "It is announced that L. P. Milligan, now a convict in the Penitentiary here for conspiracy against the United States Government, is a Democratic candidate for United States Senator from Indiana."

Circular Letter from the President.

The President has just issued the following circular to heads of departments in reference to appointments to office:

It is eminently right and proper that the Government of the United States should give earnest and substantial evidence of the just appreciation of the services of the patriotic men who when the life of the nation was imperilled, entered the army and navy to preserve the integrity of the Union, defend the Goverument and maintain and perpetuate unimpaired its free institutions.

It is therefore directed—First. That in appointments to office in the several executive departments of the Federal Government and the various branches of the public service connected with said departments, preference shall be given to such meritorious and honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, particularly those who have been disabled by wounds received or diseases contracted in the line of duty, as may possess the proper qualifications.

Second. That in all promotions in said departments and the several branches of the public service connected therewith such persons shall have preference when equally eligible and qualified, over those who have not faithfully and honorably served in the land or naval forces of the United States.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, April 7, 1866.

FROM MEXICO.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Advices from Mexico state that the Imperialists were defeated in Coahuila on March 1st, losing one hundred and forty in killed. Other fights of a desultory character took place in the interior.

The French occupied Chihuahua, having returned from an expedition was over one hundred sick. They brought as prisoners Senores Cassavanteh and Manuel Ruiz, Juarez's exministers.

Another French command returned from Chihuahua with sixteen prisoners, after having shot three of the enemies' leaders, including one named Mendez.

General Castogny was ordered to leave Chihuahua, but the order was countermanded. The Liberal General Regules was surprised and defeated in the State of Morelia.

Reimbursement of Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1866.

The Senate to day passed the bill just as it came from the House, to reimburse the State of Pennsylvania for the expenses in calling her militia into service during the invasion in 1863. The bill appropriates eight hundred thousand dollars. Governor Curtin was on the floor of the Senate when the bill was passed, and thanked those Senators who so promptly voted for the measure.

Among the evidence in possession of the Bureau of Public Justice, on which Congress has called for information, is an autograph letter of Davis favoring the assassination of the President, and written by him after Booth had informed him that the plan to kidnap the President had to be abandoned as impracticable. The records of the secret service of the Confederacy have also been procured by General L. C. Baker, and will throw much light upon many of their infamous schemes.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat.

REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND SHOULD BE CHECKED. IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION & THROAT DISEASES,

Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year find them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered.

Sold everywhere in the United States, and Foreign countries, at 35 cents per box.

Nov. 10, 1865.

PENSIONS! PENSIONS!

Pensioners are requested to forward their Pension Certificates to us and we will fill up and send them proper blank vouchers which they will sign and execute before a Justice of the Peace and return to us to enable us to draw all pension monies due them from the Government up to the 4th of March A. D. 1866. We will remit all monies thus collected promptly by check or otherwise without further trouble or expense to the Pensioner.

DURBORROW & LUTZ.
Claim Agents,
mar2: Bedford, Pa.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the mercantile business, under the name of D. F. Buck & Son, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with said firm are requested to settle immediately.

D. F. BUCK.
C. L. BUCK.

New Enterprise, March 19, 1866.

The undersigned having taken the stand heretofore occupied by D. F. Buck & Son, wishes to say to his friends, that feeling grateful for past favors, he begs a continuance of the same, and will sell goods cheap for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. C. L. BUCK.

New Enterprise, March 30, 1866:3m.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

We are now sending bills to all persons whose indebtedness to B. F. M'NIEL, for subscription, exceeds fifty cents. We hope the persons receiving bills will promptly remit the amount and relieve us from the unpleasant duty of adding costs, which we shall be obliged to do if payment is any longer delayed. DURBORROW & LUTZ.

dec8

ESTATE *of David Pitman, deceased.*

The Register of Bedford county having granted letters of administration on the estate of David Pitman, late of West Providence township, to the undersigned, residing in said township, all persons having claims against said estate are requested to make known the same without delay, and those indepted are desired to make immediate payment JOSEPH FISHER,
mar23:6t. Adm'r

NOTICE *TO SUBSCRIBERS OF THE BEDFORD COUNTY OIL COMPANY.*—Persons who subscribed to this company, by a resolution of the Board of Managers, are required to pay the first instalment, fifty per cent of the amount subscribed, without delay. The parties employed to sink the well are on the ground and ready to operate and the money must be forthcoming. By order of the Company.

GEORGE W. GUMP,
mar2:3m President.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

The undersigned has just received, and will keep constantly on hand all kinds of DRY LUMBER, BUILDING STUFF, SHINGLES, LATH, and material generally kept in a first class Lumber Yard. Orders promptly attended to

CHAS. H. ANDERSON.
feb23:3m Huntingdon, Pa

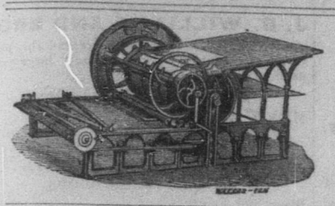
TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS.

Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of Assembly directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes, and for other purposes, passed the 13th day of March, 1815, and the supplement thereto, passed the 13th day of March, 1817, and 25th of March, 1831, and the 9th day of March, 1847, the Treasurer of the county of Bedford, hereby gives notice to all concerned therein, that unless the County, State, School, Bounty and Road taxes due on the following tracts of unseated lands, situate in Bedford county, are paid before the day of sale, the whole or such part of each tract, as will pay the taxes, and the costs chargeable thereon, will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, county of Bedford, on the SECOND MONDAY OF JUNE NEXT, for the arrearages of Taxes due, and the costs accrued thereon, and said sale will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of.

GEORGE MARDOFF, Treas.

Acres.	per.	Warrantees or Owners.	
		Bedford Township.	
300		Solomon Diehl	$2 44
420		Daniel Barley	1 58
		Broad Top.	
150		James Entriken	5 84
75		William Gray	4 92
21		Wm P Schell	96
63		M J Martin	3 96
440	33	James Patton	14 90
440	13	do do	21 02
175	131	do do	8 82
58	44	do do	3 11
380		Francis Mowing	62 86
422	39	Barnet Mowing	6 98
466		John Stone	8 69
465½		Isaac Kerr	15 00
440		John Razor	72
376		F Mowing	78
51		Wm T Daugherty	11 19
398		John Beltz	17 75
63		Jacob Myers	2 46
75		John Devereaux	56 86
342		Daniel Kerr	32 39
103		John Bollman	47 96
402	13	William Bunn	16 54
30		Lewis T Watson	17 90
372		Samuel L Tobias	14 76
427		Mary Montgomery	3 18
205		Newlin & Marshall	44 00
433		Margaret Montgomery	3 24
421		John Montgomery	3 22
25		John Figard	58
289		Eph Foster & W P Schell	8 68
14		James Figard	1 92
405		Ulrich Danner	4 44
30		Anders (owned by R. Wilson)	8 40
5		Adam Evans	48
62		William Figard	10 50
842		William Lane	188 08
480		C A Reamer	20 32
61		Loy & Patton	8 40
100		Dunlap & Evans	28 00
		Christian Barnet	13 78
3		Anderson, Lewis & Evans	67
32		Josiah Bacon	55 04
209	156	James Patton	13 95
12	108	do do	10 14
7	70	do do	11 13
110	150	do do	10 99
393	197	do do	11 99
21	210	Jas Patton & Wm Foster	5 04
77		Wm Anderson's heirs	19 63
25		John King's heirs	30 60
15		Entriken & Wilson	5 63
13		Entriken & Patterson	1 56
49		James Entriken	11 67
15		do do	12 47
49		Fluck & Dunlap	16 47
110		Hopewell Iron & Coal Co.	6 60
438		do do do	7 50
168		do do do	5 04
8		do do do	60
100		do do do	3 00
30		Huntingdon & B. T. R R co	46
75		do do do	1 12
250		do do do	22 66
30		John Hinish	32
16		Kessler & Whitney	2 40
19		Peter Kessler	4 12
27		Alex King and John Osborn	40 67
170		Alex King & Co	194 21
135		J N Lane's heirs & W Foster	182 74
338		do do & Chivingston	834 07
200		do do & J Kerr	59 13
404		John N Lane & Co	12 12
440		John N Lane	157 80
400		John N Lane & Co	47 00
125		do do	8 78
400		do do	17 15
408		do do	59 32
210		do do	6 30
135		John McCanles	16 20
50		Rev P E Phelps	4 26
220		Phelps & Russell	40 75
119		James Patton	6 09
165		do do	9 46
12		William Rogers	1 80
8		do do	1 20
267		Jos Richardson & Shreaves	31 00
63		do do	10 67
175		P A Wilson & McCanles	38 50
280		P A Wilson	38 68
11		Warsing & Evans	36 00
100		Naomi Fisher	34 00
110		Castner, Cartman & Cummings	36 37
90		John A Canada	38 15
70		Wm M Hall & Figard	20
135		John W Whitney	45 16
50		do do	21 25
30		do do	9 75
		Colerain.	
90		Jos & Eml Diehl	81
437		Arthur Brown	1 28
		Cumberland Valley.	
50		James Heyden	56
106	117	Wm M Hall	32
400		James Smith	11 88
		Harrison.	
412		Danl Hinkle	1 36
349		John Tiernan	96
42	56	Barclay & Lyon	2 18
75		Andrew P Miller	1 92
		Hopewell.	
200		John Corby	2 40
413		John Kerr	7 12
150		James Howard	88
101½		Michael Sipe	17 40
404		Richard Moan	1 76
420		John Cherry	1 32
404		Joseph Moan	1 50
409½		Samuel Moan	2 37
424	35	Alexander Moan	3 48
1.06½		John McIlnay	1 68
192		Timothy Moan	1 38
200	54	Israel Moan	1 30
196		Zachariah Moan	1 10
222		Elizabeth Piper	1 38
212	20	John Boyd	63
214		William Davis	65
216	60	Isabella Davis	76
220½		William Piper	64
238		John Hardin	76
221		Ignatius Hardin	64
434	125	James Wilson	61
187	40	David Piper	46
426		George F. Abbott	84
213		Joseph Lancaster	60
99		Richard Clark	28
402	57	Steven Moan	1 60
212		Robert Shaw	1 22
200		William Nicholas	76
400		Isaac Cavan	2 27
400		Margaret Cavan	2 50
25		Milligen & Benedict	24
9		Puderbaugh's heirs	18
41		J Patton (Hopewell C & I C)	22
5		A Riman do do	22
402		Francis Johnston	1 72
443		William Lane	54
365		Daniel Montgomery	1 26
324		Alexander Montgomery	1 68
368		Geo Hinish	1 32
286		William Foster	96
75		Robert Montgomery	28
900		— Carr	3 36
80		— Swartz	30
		Londonderry.	
395		Daniel Green	1 20
220		James Shaw	1 22
149		George Wolford	8 61
		Liberty.	
200		Mary Gordon	13 19
200		James Gordon	10 76
490		Thomas Jones	17 70
150½		Stephen Kerr	3 99
165		Edward Langley	15 85
200		Jacob Miller	7 88
200		Elizabeth Miller	7 53
200		Mary Piper	5 99
200		Amelia Piper	8 08
400		Edward Stone	20 68
132		John Town	22 56
86		George Thompson	60
479		James Langhead	1 50
50		James Entriken	2 46
403		Alex Montgomery	7 17
200		John Kerr	7 65
200		Samuel Kerr	7 44
100		George B Kay	2 68
200		Francis Moans	10 97
200		Milligen & Benedict	4 11
40		Peter Bowser	68
5		George Thompson	22
¼ Lot		Luke Feeney	56
8 Lots		Gen. Wm H Irvine	1 72
1 do.		G D Trout	47
200		John Stone	4 58
200		Bernard Moans	8 31
102		John McIlney	78
132		David Piper	3 99
200		Maria Alberti	3 38
107		— Bartlebaugh	2 36
32		Thomas & John King	130
70		William P Schell	5 29
14		do do	2 02
40		A B Cruett	245
1 Lot		Henry Stonerook	97
1 do		Daniel Stoner	1 43
1 do		Daniel Bear	3 36
1 do		Samuel Yingling	1 43
1 do		Jacob Biddle	47
1 do		Ephraim Smeltzer	1 00
1 do		M Stone	18
1 do		J Troutman	36
1 do		James Dunn	1 24
1 do		Terry Kinney	84
½ do		Goffrey's heirs	1 24
1 do		Saml McCarmack	24
1 do		Daniel Bare	1 12
1 do		Mrs Lawrence	61
1 do		Ann Scott	2 48
1 do		S J Africa	2 77
		Providence East.	
1219		Samuel Tate's heirs	44
909		do do	44
800		do do	44
224½		do do	28
105	95	Mahlon Barton	32
95	55	Joshua Hixon	30
402	46	Keziah Logan	1 20
400	75	John Cavan	1 20
400		Isaac Cavan	1 20
401	40	James Cavan	1 20
394	38	Thomas Logan	1 20
210		George Dewease	90
50		P. Clingerman or S Williams	40

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1866.

ADVERTISE! ADVERTISE!

The Bedford INQUIRER has the largest circulation in this part of Pennsylvania. It is therefore one of the best mediums in the country for advertisers.

☞ If you are a Lawyer, Doctor or other professional man, advertise.

☞ If you want to sell goods, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy a farm, advertise.

☞ If you want to sell a farm, advertise.

☞ If you want employment, advertise.

☞ If you want to employ help, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy a house, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy or sell a lot, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy or sell cattle, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy or sell grain, advertise.

☞ If you want to advance your interests generally, advertise!

UNION MASS MEETING.

A mass meeting of the Union men of Bedford county, will be held in the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford on Tuesday evening of Court week, being the first day of May, next. All those who are in favor of maintaining the laws and perpetuating the Union of States, the Union saved by the blood of loyal men, and wrenched from the control of insurgent traitors, all who are in favor of standing by our representatives in Congress, all who are opposed to the demagoguery of the magistrate who does not hesitate to demand that traitors whose hands are yet reeking with the blood of treason shall be reclothed with more than their former powers, all who are in favor of standing by the soldiers who have achieved our glorious victories, and all who desire the election of that tried and true hero, Major General John W. Geary, are earnestly invited to attend. LET THERE BE A GRAND RALLY!

Hon. John Cessna, Col. Fr. Jordan and Gen. W. H. Koontz are expected to address the meeting.

J. R. DURBORROW, Chn.
M. A. POINTS, Sec'y.

TO OUR PATRONS.—At the beginning of the business year we desire to call the attention of our patrons to a few facts having an important bearing in determining the success or failure of our effort to publish an improved and useful paper. It is not quite a year since we took charge of the Inquirer. Since then we have spared neither labor nor money in our effort to make an acceptable paper. It is with our friends and patrons to determine whether we shall be enabled to continue and improve our paper or whether we shall be obliged to let it fall back to its old standard. We invite the attention of all who feel an interest in the progress and general improvement of our county in morals, intelligence and prosperity to the following facts. We are to day publishing a larger paper than is published in almost any other county of the same wealth and population in the State. We publish a larger amount of entertaining and instructive reading matter and general news than almost any other county paper of the same size in the State. We carefully exclude everything of an immoral tendency from both our reading and advertising columns. We also exclude from our advertising columns all medical nostrums and cards of quack Doctors gift enterprises, &c, and all patent medicines not known to be reliable. The exclusion of all these entails upon us a very heavy additional expense, from the fact that instead of being paid for standing advertisements, which require setting up but once in two or three months, we are obliged to pay for filling the same space with new matter every week. We have made these sacrifices during the past eleven months at a heavy pecuniary loss in the belief that the intelligent, religious, moral, law abiding members of the community would lend us their aid in so good a cause and justify our course, by their encouragement and aid in increasing our circulation and patronage. There are large numbers of our people taking city papers, many of them filled with the disgusting and licentious details of police courts, the immoral advertisements of quack doctors, the alluring temptations of gift establishments, &c, all designed to lead the young and inexperienced astray, rob them of their money and corrupt their morals. How many who would be horrified at the idea of recommending, the gambler, the debauchee the libertine or any other pest of society, as associates for their sons and daughters, consider through nine-tenths of the newspapers of the day, they bring the same influences into direct and constant contact with the minds of their children at a period when the youthful mind is most susceptible and when the influences brought to bear on it, to a great extent, shape the character of the future man or woman for life? Thus much for the social interests. Our political course shall be in the future as in the past, a fearless advocacy of the great cause of human right, liberty and progress, and an independent criticism of public men and measures, without fear or favor. We shall at the same time advocate the nomination in our own ranks, for office, of sober, honest, intelligent men and oppose, to the extent of our ability the nomination of all others, to this end and for the furtherance of the above named objects we ask the assistance of every good and true man in the ranks of the Union party in extending the circulation of our paper. We are now entering upon a most important political campaign, in which are to be elected a State and County ticket. The result in Pennsylvania will be regarded as either the justification or rebuke of the noble men in Congress, who are now standing up for the right of all men to the protection of their persons and property, and in the county it is to be determined whether the reckless expenditure of the hard earned money of the tax payers shall be continued for another year. Our terms are $2.00 in advance or $2.25 if paid within six months, $2.50 if not paid in six months and $3.00 if not paid within the year. Campaign paper from June 1st, 1866, until the close of the campaign 65cts, per single copy; 10 copies, $6,00; 20 copies $10.00.

☞ The Soldiers' Monument Committees in the various districts are earnestly requested to push forward their work as rapidly as possible. Recollect that a report is expected from each committee by the 1st of May.

SUPERINTENDENCY OF COMMON SCHOOLS.—The School Directors of Bedford county will convene at the Court House, in this borough, on Tuesday, the 1st day of May, to select a person to fill the position of Superintendent of Common Schools of Bedford county for the ensuing term of three years. There has been very little attention given to the subject outside of those who are immediately interested in the success of the respective candidates. Why this is the case we are not prepared to say, certainly there is no office within the gift of the people in which they should manifest a deeper interest. Upon the shoulders of the County Superintendent rests the work in a great measure of civilization through the diffusion of a higher intelligence. We are not over-rating the matter; a good Superintendent will bring about good schools; and generally out of bad comes worse. Bedford county has enjoyed the advantages of an excellent Superintendent for the last three years. Give us one equally as good and we will be content. Mr. Dickerson has been a faithful public servant and while we have differed widely from him politically, we are compelled to accord him that praise which is so justly his. Unfortunately for the interests of intelligence and progress in this county, every office from the highest down to township auditor partakes of a political character. Our opponents, through the liberality of the Republicans, generally have a decided majority of the Directors and their first question is. Does the candidate belong to our Party? If this is answered in the affirmative the other qualifications are of minor importance. This is very much to be deplored. Every School Director should be sworn to the faithful performance of his duties and every such oath should contain a clause forbidding the exercise of sectarian or political prejudices in school selections.

The candidates who will be submitted to the next convention will be J. C. Long, Henry W. Fisher, J. W. Hughes, and Rev. H. Heckerman. There may be others, but we have not heard their names used in connection with the office and, therefore, cannot announce them.

THE WOODBERRY OIL EXCITEMENT.—The Woodberry people appear now to be as thoroughly excited in regard to the oil business as the bulls and bears were at the rapid advances of the premium on gold at the breaking out of the war. We have no desire to discourage them but we cannot help suggesting that it were well if they exercised their calm judgment instead of "going it blind" to use a popular phrase. Every individual that you meet has two or three leases to sell of the best territory for which he only asks the trifling sum of hundreds. But as far as we are concerned let the oily Mammon run his course. We have no particular objection. If people will be excited let them enjoy the advantages of the calm when it does come. Some have been disposed to be vexed with us because we have hinted that it might not genuine, we are sorry for this, as we only meant to suggest to those who furnish the funds that they had better look before they leap. Speculators, it will be reccollected seldom furnish the wherewithal to work, if they do, they generally make it off of some one not half as sharp as they are.

A TERIBLE LEAP.—A gentlemen from Michigan, engaged in the fruit tree buiness, has been confined to his bed with typhoid fever, at the Bedford Hotel, for the last ten days or two weeks. On last Monday night his mind became very much deranged and he concluded that he was in the grasp of murderers. He succeeded in getting out on the porch and endeavored to escape, he was, however caught and returned to bed. Sometime in the morning, about three o'clock it is supposed, the attendant was under the necessity of leaving the room and apprehending that his patient might again endeavor to escape, he locked the door; on his return a few minutes later he was horrified at finding that the inmate had escaped through an open window, from which he jumped at least fifteen feet to the ground. Search was instituted for the lost man but he was not found until daylight, when he was discovered on the portico attached to the residence of Hon. W. P. Schell pulling the door bell. Mr. Schell's family being absent there was no one to hear him. He was returned to bed and on examination very little injury was detected.

DISTRICT POLITICS.—The following remarks on District politics from the *Fulton Republican*, are equally as applicable to Bedford as to Fulton county. It is evident that we can only get the Senator or the member, we cannot get both, and with this potent fact before our aspirants we caution those, who would by some trick secure a nomination, against anything hinted at by our neighbor. Let honesty be the base of all nominations:

In this Senatorial and Legislative District there are already quite a number of aspirants for nominations in the Union party. For the Senatorial nomination, Somerset county has two candidates, Bedford one, and, probably two, and this county will undoubtedly present one. For the Legislative nomination s, Somerset presents two candidates, Bedford two, and probably three, and Fulton three.

This county will get either a Senatorial or Representative nomination. The three counties are given one Senator and two Representatives. The Senator at present is from Bedford, and the Representatives from Bedford and Somerset. The claims of Fulton county for one of the three nominations are conceded by the District.

The county convention will nominate a candidate for both Senator and Representative, so will the other county conventions in the District. Our candidates will select three Senatorial and three Representative conferees so will the other counties in the District. Three candidates for Senator and three for Representatives will be pressed by their respective conferences. But one candidate for Senator will be nominated and but two candidates for Representatives. We may get the Senator; we may get a Member. We cannot get both.

Harmony in the party is essential to success, and it becomes all honest Union men, whether aspirants or not, to do their utmost to preserve the party organization intact, and to that end, it is the duty of the Union voters of the county to treat the claims of each and every candidate fairly and impartially. Every reasonable man will concede the right of a voter to announce himself as a candidate for office; no honest Union aspirant will refuse to acquiesce in the nomination of the party.

Believing that the treachery of President Johnson may cost us some votes in the district and expecting that the last Copperhead and Conservative vote will be cast against us, and having the success of the principles and candidates, whoever they may be, of the Union party at heart, we venture the following advice to our friends in this county: Do not electioneer for Member at the expense of Senator. Do not electioneer for Senator at the expense of Member. Form no "ring" with Senatorial candidates in either Somerset or Bedford counties, whereby a Member will be thrown to this county. Form no "ring" with Representative candidates, whereby a Senator will be given us. Treat every man fairly, and *remember sucessful aspirant, that the votes of your defeated opponent's friends are necessary for your success.*

☞ Mrs. Tate and Miss Rea have just opened one of the best selected stocks of Fancy Goods that have ever been presented to the admiring ladies of this place. Call and see them without delay.

☞ S. E. Henry & Co. of Huntingdon, are prepared to furnish potatoes, fish, groceries, dry goods, and every thing usually offered for sale to the public at the lowest cash prices. See advertisement.

RELIGIOUS.—The Holy Sacrament will be celebrated on Sabbath the 22nd inst., in the M. E. Church in Schellsburg, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Preparatory services on Saturday evenng, by Rev. J. H. McGiarrah, Pastor.

☞ Geo. Blymyer & Son are about moving their tremendous Hardware store to the corner, formerly occupied by Mrs. Sigafoos and latterly by Mrs. Stewart where they have fitted up a mammoth store room which is surpassed by very few in this section of Pennsylvania. These gentlemen manifest the most commendable enterprise and deserve the liberal patronage of the entire community. Advertisement next week.

NEW POOR HOUSE.—The Poor Directors at their last meeting it is currently reported, resolved to build a new Poor House. The paupers ought to get up a grand torch-light procession in honor of the Directors who have the enterprise and the humanity to advocate such an important measure. Bedford county has long been disgraced by the present institution; may we never look upon it like again.

A CARD.

EDITORS OF THE INQUIRER.—As my scholars and friends of Bedford and vicinity are all solicitous to know my politics, I will, (with your permission,) tell them that I was always a Republican and shall remain one as long as I have my full senses.

S. S. FORNEY,
Teacher of the Boydstown School.
Bedford, Pa., April 12, 1866.

THE SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—In the *Register* of March 31 we gave our views of "the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad as we see it." We have since derived information which satisfies us that we were in error in supposing that the road would terminate in a junction with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Briuton's Station, eleven miles east of Pittsburg. On the contrary the plan is to cross over from the Youghiogheny river at an eligible point to the Monongahela river and pursue the latter to Pittsburg, there to connect with the direct route to Steubenville, Columbus, Indianapolis, etc.

The occupation of the Monongahela river valley above McKeesport, (where the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad abandons the Monongahela to follow the Youghiogheny,) is a strategic idea of the first importance, since it will put the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad in possession of the Monongahela valley for half the distance from Pittsburg to the West Virginia State line—a consideration of especial significance. It also puts the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad within short and easy reach of the borough of Washington whence the Hempfield Railroad is in operation to Wheeling.

From the spot where the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad may first strike the Monongahela, a branch road may be built along the Monongahela and one of its tributaries to Waynesburg, in Greene county, whereby that isolated and secluded but teeming and propitious county will have opportunity to greet the locomotive and enjoy the facilities of the time table.

The impatience of Southwestern Pennsylvania for railroad communication with the tidewater cities is natural and commendable. And as the plan of the Southern Pennsylvania is exactly adapted to the necessities and the interests of the southwest counties, it should commend the co-operation of the people of that important portion of the State. —*United States Railroad and Mining Register.*

MARRIED.

In Bedford township, on Thursday, April 5, 1866, by Rev. W. Gephart, Mr. WM. B. HARTZELL, to Mrs. TILLIE BRIDAHAM, both of Bedford township.

DIED.

At his residence, near Schellsburg, April 1st, of pneumonia, JAMES ALLISON, Esq., aged 68 years, 4 months, and 14 days.

His death was sudden and unlooked for. His health had been failing for some time, but nothing serious was apprehended until within a week of his death.

In his death the community sustained a loss not easily repaired. Magnanimous and public-spirited, he ever strove to enhance its interests. He was emphatically a self-made man, and a teacher for over forty years, when he withdrew "to give place to younger ones." He was a staunch friend of both public and Sabbath-schools, temperance, law and order. Conscientiously opposed to human slavery, he ever raised his voice and hand against it. In the great struggle through which the country has just passed, he ever stood firm for the Union. He saw two sons go forth to do battle for the right—one of whom only returned from the hospital, nine hours before his death, and that with one limb off. He was very anxious to live until his children would reach home, three of whom were absent, and his desire was gratified. As a husband he was faithful and devoted; as a father indulgent and affectionate; an upright christian and a kind neighbor. While his prayers ever ascended for the "downtrodden and oppressed, the widow, the fatherless, and the orphan," his hands were extended to aid, and his voice to encourage them. No beggar ever left his door unheeded. His death was peaceful; at the hour when he was want to retire to rest, he closed his eyes as if in a gentle slumber, and woke no more on earth. His afflicted family is comforted be the thought that:

"There is no death. An angel form
Walks o'er the earth with silent tread,
He bears our best loved things away,
And then we call them "dead."

"But ever near us, tho' unseen,
The dear immortal spirits tread;
For all the boundless universe
Is life—*there are no dead.*"

April 12, at the residence of her daughter, at New Paris, Mrs. MARTHA HEWITT, in the 88th year of her age—mother-in-law to the above.

She was born in Adams co., but moved to this county nearly sixty years ago. She lived a widow fifty-three years and four days. Few persons, of her age, retain their mental and physical powers to a greater extent than she did. Her death was sudden, having only been sick about twenty-four hours. She was, for over thirty years, a member of the Baptist church, and a few hours before her death remarked that "her way was clear."

"May she rest in peace."

In Broad Top township, Bedford county, on the 17th of March, GEORGE E. PINCHEON, aged 3 years and 26 days. Also on the 28th of March, GILMER PINCHEON, aged 4 months and 20 days, sons of William and Lucinda Pincheon.

BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BEDFORD, Pa., April 19.

Flour	$9.50a10.00	Coffee	37
Wheat	1.80	Sugar	15a25
Corn	70	Hams	25a30
Rye	85	Shoulder	18
Oats	35	Sides	20
Flaxseed	1.75	Best Syrup per gal.	1.60
Butter	30	Molasses	1.00a1.20
Eggs	20	Tallow	12
Soap	8a10	Wool	45a50
Potatoes	1.25	Feathers	75
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	8
Lard per lb	20	Dried Peaches "	20
Beef, fore quarter,	10	Pork, per hund.,	12.00
" hind "	12		

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF CANDIDATES

All persons desiring us to announce their names for the various nominations to be made by the Republican County Convention will be charged as follows: Senator and Representative $4.00; Prothonotary and Sheriff $3.00; Associate Judge and Commissioner $2.00; all others $1.00. Cash or a responsible name to accompany the announcement:

SHERIFFALTY.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM DIBERT, of Bedford Borough, as a suitable person for the nomination of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

We are authorized to announce Capt. N. C. EVANS as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce the name of WILLIAM KARNS, of Hopewell township, as a suitable person for the nomination of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

New Advertisements.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Artemas Bennet, late of Southampton township, deceased.

Letters Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them; properly authenticated for settlement.

GEO. S. BENNET,
ARTEMAS S. BENNET,
ap20:6t Executors.

REVENUE NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the returns for the year ending the 31st day Dec. 1865, on incomes, will be called for in a few days by the assessors of Revenue for the county of Bedford. All persons therefore liable to the tax will be prepared to make their return under oath or affirmation. THOS. HUGHES,
ap20:2t Ass. Ass'r 15th Div.

NOTICE.—Having purchased the drugs, instruments, &c., of Dr. A. S. Smith, of Pattonsville, Bedford co., I offer my services to the citizens of that place, and the community generally. J. A. ROYER.
Pattonsville, April 17.

To my old friends of Pattonsville and those of the vicinity who have reposed confidence in me as a Physician, owing to my recent calamity, unfitting me at present to practice medicine, I have disposed of my medicines and library to Dr. Royer. I most cordially recommend him as a Physician every way fitted to fill all the wants of the community. A. S. SMITH.
Pattonsville, April 17:tf.

MRS. TATE and MISS REA have returned from the City with the

MOST BEAUTIFUL
Assortment of
MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

ever before offered in this market. In addition to this, they have with them a lady from Philadelphia, who has experience as a

Practical Milliner,
And having also arranged to have a
MANTUA MAKER

from one of the city establishments, they are confident, they can offer to their customers, assurances of

SATISFACTION,

which cannot be surpassed.
April 20 :tf.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW—
A SECOND HAND PIANO.
Inquire of
APril 13, 3t. C. N. HICKOK.

ESTATE OF ISAAC GROVE, dec'd.
I notify all persons interested that I will make application at next April Court for discharge as Administrator of said estate.
JOHN L. GROVE,
apl6:4t Administrator.

CAUTION.
All persons are hereby notified not to purchase a note bearing date about March 14th, 1864, with interest from April 1st, 1864, at three per cent. payable April 1st, 1866, given by the subscriber in favor of Adam Fink for six hundred dollars. The above note is for the last payment on a tract of land, and the said Fink has given a general warrant, free of all encumbrances, and the title is yet encumbered. SAMUEL TEETER,
Apl 13 New Enterprise, Bedford Co., Pa.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.
The undersigned Commissioners of Bedford county, will let, on Friday, May 18th 1866, to the lowest and best bidder, roofed bridge to be built across the Juniata, near Geo. Roades' mill in Liberty township. Plan and specifications can be seen at our office in Bedford, or on the premises on the day of letting.
GEORGE ROADES,
MICHAEL WERTZ,
M. S. RITCHEY.
Attest: John G. Fisher, clerk. Apl 13, 5t.

NOTICE.
The subscriber wishing to settle up his business takes this method of informing all persons knowing themselves indebted to him that all accounts must be settled on or before the 1st of July, 1866, or they will be left in the hands of an officer for collection. All having claims against him will please present them for settlement.
PETER KARNS.
ap6:2t

ESTATE OF NATHAN H. WOLF, dec'd
Letters testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the undersigned Executors, living in St. Clair township. All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN WOLF,
THOS. McCOY,
apl6:6t Executors.

TO THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF BEDFORD COUNTY:
GENTLEMEN:—In pursuance of the forty-third section of the act of 8th May, 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in Convention, at the Court House, in Bedford, on the first Tuesday in May, A. D. 1866, being the 1st day of the Month, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and select, *viva voce*, by a majority of the whole number of directors present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements, and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as County Superintendent, for the three succeeding years, determine the amount of compensation for the same, and certify the result to the State Superintendent, at Harrisburg, as required by the thirty-ninth and fortieth sections of said act.

The time was changed from the first Monday to the first Tuesday in May, during the present session of the Legislature.
J. W. DICKERSON,
County Superintendent of Bedford Co.
April 13, 1866:3t

WANTED—AGENTS—To canvass for the "Soldier's Individual Memorial." Greater inducements offered than by any other publishers. Agents have an entire monopoly in the territory assigned them, as there has been nothing of the kind yet introduced. Meets with universal approval, is ornamental, also a record of value to those who have served in our country's defense, and to friends of deceased soldiers. For circulars, &c., address, enclosing stamp, B. C. BAKER, Columbus, O., Lock Box 978. Apl. 13, 1mo.

DISABLED MEN, ATTENTION!
Wanted, one or two men, in Bedford and vicinity, who have lost either an arm or leg, to sell *Wadsworth's Water Proof Arnica Healing Plaster*, the *best* and *cheapest* Court Plaster in the market. From $5 to $10 per day can be made. Address with 25 cents for sample and full information, A. F. BELCHER, Box 45, Philadelphia, Pa. N. B.—All agents and peddlers would find it to their interest to answer the above. Ap.13:3m.

AGENTS WANTED!
To sell the Great American Puzzles, the cheapest and most wonderful puzzles of the age. Agents can readily make from $10 to $20 per day. I will give any agent $100 if he will sell 50,000. Send 30 cents for sett of puzzles. All orders sent by mail free. PHILIP HILL, Importer of Fancy Goods, 259 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
☞ Ladies' Needle Book, containing 100 of the best Needle. Sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents. April 13:1mo.

O YES! O YES!
The subscriber having taken out Auctioneer's License tenders his services to all those who desire an auctioneer. All letters addressed to him at Bedford will reach him, and receive prompt attention. MARTIN MILLBURN.
Bedford, Pa., March 2:3m.

LIST OF RETAILERS.

A list of venders of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise in the County of Bedford, for the year 1866, as appraised and classified by the appraiser of mercantile taxes:

Bedford Borough.

Names.	Class.	Taxes.
Mrs. V B Tate, store,	14	$7 00
M. & G. Reimund, store,	14	7 00
G R & W Oster, "	13	10 00
A B Cramer & Co "	13	10 00
T H & N G Lyons "	14	7 00
Peter A Reed "	14	7 00
Mrs M Fetterly "	14	7 00
S & W shuck "	14	7 00
do do fancy "	14	7 00
Robert Fyan "	14	7 00
J M Shoemaker "	14	7 00
Wm Hartley, hardware,	14	7 00
Geo Blymire & Son	14	7 00
D Mc Blymire & Co	14	7 00
B F Harry, drugs,	14	7 00
J L Lewis, "	14	7 00
Deffibaugh & Fisher	14	7 00
J H Hutton	14	7 00
Isaac Lepple, clothing	14	7 00
Mrs Carn & Co	14	7 00
Mrs Shafer & Diehl	14	7 00
Hammond & Riffle	14	7 00
George Murdorff	14	7 00
Mrs E V Mowry, fancy	14	7 00
Miss Urilla Smith	14	7 00
Jacob Bollinger, confectionery,	14	7 00
Henry Irwin, store,	14	7 00
H C Reamer, grocery,	14	7 00
John G Minnich, eating house,	14	10 00
David Brode, " "	14	10 00
McMullen & Co " "	14	10 00
Rupp, Shannon & Co., bankers,		10 00
Reed & Schell,		10 00
John Harris, eating house,		10 00

Bedford Township.

John Yont, distillery,		15 00
Bedford Mineral Springs, ten pins,		7 50
Do do do billiards,		7 50
Wm Wolf, confectionery		5 00
Peter H Reed, store,	14	7 00

Broad Top Township.

Eichelberger & Lowry, store,	14	7 00
Langdon & Glezier, store,	14	7 00
Alfred Evans, confectionery		5 00
D Dunn	14	7 00
R B Wigton, store,	14	7 00
Richard Langdon, store,	14	7 00
Mr Chilcott "	14	7 00
Frazer & Brother		7 00
D Roland, store,	14	7 00
Magahan, eating house,		10 00
W D Reese, " "		10 00

Cumberland Valley Township.

D K Anderson, store,	14	7 00
Wm Laney "	14	7 00
Notingham & Co, distillery,		15 00

Colerain Township.

A C James, store,	14	7 00
Heltzell "	14	7 00
Adam Diehl "	14	7 00

Hopewell Township.

Wm Scypher, store,	14	7 00
Wm Grove, eating house,		10 00

Harrison Township.

Valentine B. Wertz, store,	14	7 00
James M Shoemaker, "	14	7 00

Juniata Township.

Mowry & Zeigler, store,	14	7 00
Geo Gardill, "	14	7 00
Lewis N. Fyan, "	14	7 00
Do do. distillery,		15 00
John Hughes "		15 00
Wm Kyser, store,	14	7 00
Joseph Foller,	14	7 00

Napier Township.

saml Hefner, store,	14	7 00
G W Blackburn	14	7 00

Middle Woodberry Township.

Andrew Baker, store,	14	7 00
A L Bechoefer "	14	7 00
J W Ricketson "	14	7 00
Jacob Brenneman, store	14	7 00
D F Keagy, store	14	7 00
Holsinger & Stover, store,	14	7 00
Christ Stover, confections,		5 00

South Woodberry Township.

Wm Aaron, store,	14	7 00
Samuel Oster, "	14	7 00
Geo Kauffman "	14	7 00
C L Buck, "	14	7 00
Robert Ralston, confectionery,	14	7 00

East Providence Township.

D A T Black, store,	14	7 00
John Nycum & Son, store	14	7 00
John Lauderbaugh "	14	7 00

Bloody Run Borough.

Jac Stevens, eating house,		10 00
Chas Blake, do		10 00
Do. do. store,	14	7 00
Gump, Baughman & Co, hardware	14	7 00
Jas Barndollar & Son	14	7 00
Andrew Shroyer, eating house		10 00
J B Williams, store,	13	10 00
John D Lucas, eating house,		10 00
Thos Richey, store,	14	7 00
Harriet Schooley, eating house,		10 00
Saml Jaffa, clothing store,	14	7 00
Wm States & Co, store	14	7 00
Mrs J A Mann,	14	7 00

West Providence Township.

John Gilbaugh, store,	14	7 00
Henry Allen, grocery,	14	7 00
John M Barndollar	14	7 00

Southampton Township.

Hugh Wilson, store,	14	7 00
Jared Hanks, "	14	7 00
J M Percell "	14	7 00
Lahan Johnston	14	7 00
Henry C. Lashley	14	7 00

Snake Spring Township.

Wm Lysinger, confectionery		5 00

Liberty Township.

Mrs. Fockler & Son, store,	14	7 00
Lewis Putt, "	14	7 00
Jacob Eichelberger	14	7 00

Londonderry Township.

James C. Devore, store,	14	7 00
Jacob Evans "	14	7 00
Thomas K. Porter "	14	7 00

Monroe Township.

James R. O'Neal, store,	14	7 00
Danl Fletcher "	14	7 00
Asa M Williams "	14	7 00

Schellsburg Borough.

Connelly & Mullen, store,	14	7 00
John S Schell "	14	7 00
Black & Border "	14	7 00
Miller & Robinson "	14	7 00
Duncan McVicker "	14	7 00
John A Colvin "	14	7 00
G Berkstresser & Son "	14	7 00
A J Snively "	14	7 00

St. Clair Township.

G D Trout, store	14	7 00
Simon Hershman & Co, store	14	7 00
K Oppenheimer, clothing store,	14	7 00
S Greenabaum	14	7 00
Miss A C Smith, store,	14	7 00
Nathan Wright "	14	7 00
Geo B Amick "	14	7 00
Isaiah Blackburn "	14	7 00
Horn & Brother "	14	7 00
Aldstadt & Co. distillery		15 00

Union Township.

John M Walters, store,	14	7 00

N. B. Persons whose names are not contained in the above list, who have commenced business since April 1, 1866, will please inform the undersigned of the same.

Notice is hereby given that an appeal will be held at the Commissioners' office, at the Court House in Bedford, on the 12th day of May A. D. 1866. A. J. SANSOM,
ap20:4t Mercantile Appraiser.

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT
Price 50 cents, or 5 Bottles for $2.
DR. LATOUR'S
WHITE OIL

Is acknowledged to be the very best Liniment for Shoulder Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Swelled Joints, Stiffness, and Rheumatism.

It is the only application that should be applied to kicks and cuts. Every Boatman, Farmer, or Horseman should have a bottle in his stable, ready for use.

For sale at wholesale and retail, by
C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.
And by Druggists and all Dealers in Reliable Medicines everywhere. ap6:tf.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.
Estate of JOHN W. BEELER, deceased.
The Register of Bedford county having granted, to the subscriber residing in Bedford borough, all persons having claims against said estate are requested to make the same known without delay, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.
J. W. LINGENFELTER,
March 16. Administrator.

AN OLD SONG SET TO A NEW TUNE.
1866.

As spring approaches
Ants and Roaches
From their holes come out,
And Mice and Rats,
In spite of cats,
Gaily skip about.

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
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"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs and Woolens, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

"Only infallable remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞ !!! BEWARE! ! ! of all worthless imitations, ☞ See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle, and Flask, before you buy.
☞ Address, HENRY R. COSTAR.
482 Broadway, N. Y.
☞ Sold in Bedford, Pa.
☞ By Dr. B. F. HARRY,
And all Druggists and Retailers.

1866.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The *Farmer's Gazette* (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of RATS will have a progeny and descendents not less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.
☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

RATS versus BIRDS.—Whoever engages in shooting small birds is a cruel man; whoever aids in exterminating *rats* is a benefactor. We should like some one to give us the benefit of their experience in driving out these pests. We need something besides dogs, cats, and traps for this business.—*Scientific American, N. Y.*
☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

"COSTARS" RAT EXTERMINATOR is simple, safe, and sure—the most perfect RAT-ification meeting we have ever attended. Every Rat that can get it, properly prepared, will eat it, and every one that eats it will die, generally at some place as distant as possible from where it was taken.—*Lake Shore, Mich. Mirror.*
☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

HOUSEKEEPERS troubled with vermin need be so no longer, if they use "Costar's" Exterminator, We have used it to our satisfaction; and if a box cost $5, we would have it. We have tried poisons, but they effected nothing; but "Costar's article knocks the breath out of Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, and Bed-Bugs, quicker than we can write it. It is in great demand all over the country.—*Medina, Ohio, Gazette.*
☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

A VOICE FROM THE FAR WEST.—Speaking of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator—"more grain and provisions are destroyed annually in Grant County by vermin that would pay for tons of this Rat and Insect Killer."—*Lancaster, Wis. Herald.*

1866.

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS—should recollect that hundreds of dollars' worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants, and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars' worth of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely.
☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.
☞ Sold in Bedford, by Dr. B. F. Harry, and all Druggists and Dealers. Ap. 13, 4mo.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of the Executors of Jacob Devore, late of Londonderry township dec'd., does hereby give notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of G. H. Spang, Esq., in Bedford on Saturday the 21st April inst., at one o'clock P. M. when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.
April 6.3t JOB MANN.

SOLDIERS MONUMENT.
NOTICE—The executive committees of the several Boroughs and Townships, for the collecting of funds and statistics for the monument in memory of the deceased soldiers of Bedford Co., are respectfully urged to take immediate action in the matter, so as to be able to make a full report on Monday of next Court week, (April 30.) Some of the townships are working energetically and have already secured large subscriptions. The enterprise only needs to be presented to the people, to secure a like action on the part of all our citizens. C. N. HICKOK,
Chairman of Central Committee.
April 6.

TRUSSES.
"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS" cures RUPTURE, frees the cord from all pressure; will never rust, break, limber, chafe, or become filthy, (the fine steel spring being coated with hard rubber): spring made any power required; used in bathing, fitted to form; requires no strapping; cleanest, lightest, easiest, and best Truss known. Send for pamphlet.
I. B. SEELEY, Sole Proprietor,
ap6: 1 mo. 1347 Chestnut St., Philad'a., Pa.

LIST OF CAUSES put down for Trial at April Term, 1866, (30th day

Farm, Garden & Household.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION—WORK

That the book worm will make a poor farmer, as a general rule, every body knows. However, he has certainly little wisdom who discards book-gained knowledge. To be a successful farmer the boy must be early trained to independent observation and judgment, to a reliance upon himself, and to see that success or failu.e results from causes, which, if he knows enough, he may regulate. This can never come satisfactorily without a thorough knowledge of work. Every farmer will agree with us in this, and we have rarely known one who did not put the *work* theory into practice—and often with most indiscreet energy. Boys are ambitious and delight in praise. They begin tough and hearty;—they scorn the light work very soon;—they aspire to do "the work of a man"—to be worth more to their fathers than any men they can hire;—they learn quickly how to do every kind of work. They hoe, and rake. and bind, and swing the ax, and fodder the stock. and look after the hired men; they save the farmers many steps, for—the boys never get out of breath, or never say so. They do harder work, and aspire to do the hardest. At 16, they take their places with the mowers: at 17, they are expert cradlers and pitchers, and do every kind of work so well that their praise is on every body's lips, and the horney handed men look on in astonishment to see the feats of strength and endurance which they show. The result is in a *majority* of cases that the boys break down; they strain themselves and grow out of shape, have fits of fainting in the field, headache, giddiness, blindness; grow thin and pale, and take to their books, perhaps to novel reading; lose interest in the farm, and so after all their brilliant promise, go into some other business or make very poor farmers. We can name a score of very much such cases.

There is a remedy—and it is a simple one, namely: more *brain-work* and less *hand-work*.

This is easier stated than carried out, for the ambition of a good boy to work is constantly excited on the farm, by the results of what work does, continually before his eyes, and by the presence of laborers who will inevitably encourage the greatest outlays of energy and strength on his part. He has no such incitements to study on the farm, and in fact, much work and much study are entirely incompatible. The weary body demands rest, in which the mind must participate. Nevertheless, the evil of overworking boys is so great that we must, even again and again, caution parents, and the boys themselves, against it, as one notable cause of so many inferior farmers.

But very few farmers can afford to give their sons anything more than what is called "A Common School Education"—that is, as regards book learning. Almost, none however, are so straightened in means that they can not have good books and papers. They can throw upon their sons the responsibility of learning what other people think and say about this or that crop, or practice, or way of treating crops, or about the insects which may annoy them, and about a thousand-and one things which may be made the subjects of investigation upon the farm.

Besides, a farmer needs a knowledge of many other kinds of work—not straightforward farming—and the young farmer's winters can hardly be spent to better advantage than in acquiring familiarity with one or more trades. The writer well remembers the months spent in the cabinet maker's shop in learning the use of tools. He was not of much use to the cabinet maker, but the knowledge gained has been worth a great deal to him ever since. We advise any young farmer who can get such a place to give two or even six months labor gratuitously to the blacksmith in his shop, or to the carpenter, or to the sadler, or to the wheelwright, and to do so every winter, until a good insight is gained of these trades. In a stony country, where wall laying is an important accomplishment, time should be taken to learn this, and there is some opportunity almost every season, to learn practically the principles of framing houses, or joiner work. The use of this practicul education in different kinds of work does not make a farmer a "Jack-of-all-trades," but it makes him at least a better judge of other men's work, and a much better and "handier" farmer.—*American Agriculturist.*

PROPAGATION OF FISH.

Have you a living spring upon your farm? or have you a pond that does not dry up in summer? If you have, you can easily raise fish much more easily raise them for food than you can beef or pork. In Europe the raising of fish for market is carried on largely by private persons. It is attended with great profit. The principal outlay is in preparing the ponds, and stocking them with the choicer kinds of fish. They need but little care or attention. They require but little food, though it is found profitable to feed them some, as they will mature quicker. They are easily caught in nets, and the smaller ones are thrown back and the larger ones sold. Fresh fish have always been considered one of the luxuries of the table. Our western farmers could raise them as well as they can stock. Let them make their ponds and put in their fish, and they will multiply wonderfully. The spawn of the choicer kinds can be obtained and transported thousands of miles. We commend this subject to the consideration of our readers and hope they will act upon our suggestions.—*Rural World.*

SALT FOR FATTENING SWINE.

A correspondent of the *Anealen des Lazdwirthchaft* states some interesting experiments to test the use of salt in fattening swine. He selected two pairs of barrows, weighing two hundred pounds each. One pair received two ounces of salt with their daily allowance; the other pair, similarly fed, none. In the course of a week it was easily seen that the salted pair had a much stronger appetite than the others, and after a fortnight the quantity of salt was increased to two ounces apiece. After four months the weight of the salted hogs was three hundred and fifty pounds each, while that of the unsalted pair, five weeks later, was each fifty pounds less. The experiment was repeated with almost exactly the same results. The writer feeds young pigs, according to their age, a quarter of an ounce daily; breeding sows very little during pregnancy, and during the heat of summer withholds it in a great degree from all, as it induces thirst and liability to disease.

THE INQUIRER JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISIZING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

S. E. HENRY.....WM. F. JOHNSTON....T. S.JOHNSTON.

S. E. HENRY & CO.

FORWARDING

and

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and wholesale and retail dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes,

Ready-made Clothing, Cedar and

Willow-ware, Carpets, Oil Cloths

Queensware, Hardware, Iron,

Nails, Fish, Flour, Feed,

Coal, Plaster, Salt, &c.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

CASH paid for all kinds of

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, WOOL, BARK

&c. &c.

Huntingdon, Pa., March 16, 1866.-1y

BEFORD COUNTY SS:
At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1866, before the Judges of the said county:

On motion of John Cessna, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Daniel Moser, late of Londonderry township, deceased, to wit: Peter F. Lehman, Esq., guardian of John Albin Moser, Hellery Moser, Mary Ellen Moser and Sarah Elizabeth Moser, children and heirs of William Moser, who was an heir of the said Daniel Moser, dec'd, Sarah, wife of John Evans, of Londonderry township, Juliann, of same township, Nathaniel and Jeremiah Moser, of same township, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for said county, on the 5th Monday, 30th day, of April next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of Daniel Moser, deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, and to the Sheriff of said county for that purpose directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold by order of the Orphans' Court.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court at Bedford the day and year aforesaid.

O. E. SHANNON,
JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff. Clerk.
mar30:4t.

BLOODY RUN

SELECT SCHOOL.

First Term will commence on Monday April 16th, and close June 29th

Having secured the use of the New Union School Building, and the services of competent assistance. Pupils will have all the advantages of a first class school, and receive every attention they may require.

suitable boarding accommodation can be had in the town, at reasonable rates.

Tuition for Common English..... $4.50
" " Higher Eng. Bookkeping, &c. 5.50
" " Languages..... 7.00
Vocal Music and Drawing (each)..... 1.00
For further information apply to

J. C. LONG, Prin.
Bloody Run, Pa.—6t.

AGENTS WANTED.—$175 PER MONTH.—something entirely new. The Photograph Case and Family Record. This is a great opportunity for enterprising persons of energy to make money. It is an article of which the public have felt the need. It retails at a low price, and its beauty and utility is universally acknowledged. The success which has attended its sales warrants the assurance that one can be sold to almost every family. We are prepared to show that we have agents who are clearing $175 every month. Address for Circulars and Terms.

RAYMOND & CO.,
mar30:1m Manufacturers, 614 Chestnut st. Phil.

1866. PHILADELPHIA **WALL PAPERS.** 1866.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
manufacturers of
Paper Hangings and Window Shades,
Corner FOURTH & MARKET Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B. Always in Store, a large stock of
LINEN AND OIL SHADES.
mar2:3m

THE MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS

Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.
March 9: 1yr.

INVENTORS' OFFICES.

d'EPINEUIL & EVANS,
Civil Engineers and Patent Solicitors,
NO. 435 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Patents solicited—Consultations on Engineering, Draughting and Sketches, Models and Machinery of all kinds made and skilfully attended to. Special attention given to REJECTED CASES and INTERFERENCES. Authentic Copies of all Documents from Patent Office procured.

N. B. Save yourselves useless trouble and travelling expenses, as there is no actual need for personal interview with us. All business with these offices. can be transacted in writing. For further information direct as above, with stamp enclosed, for Circular with references.
jan12:4y

POLLAK & SON.
MEERSCAUM MANUFCTURERS,
602 BROADWAY, NEAR FOURTH ST., N. Y.

Wholesale and retail at reduced rates. Pipes and Holders cut to order and repaired. All goods warranted genuine. Send stamp for Circular. Pipes $6 to $80 each.
ap. 6:1mo

J R. BURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ
DURBORROW & BUTZ,
BEDFORD, PA.,
U.S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY
FOR THE COLLECTION OF
BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,
and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guaadian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☜ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☞ Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN
andtherefore you ought to
INSURE
IN THE
PROVIDENT LIFE INSURANCE
AND
Investment Company of Chicago.

Railway Travelers,
Insure yourselves against Accidents
Railroad Officers and Employees,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Boatmen, Masters and Sailors of vessels, and all Travellers by water carriage,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Coachmen, and all who Travel by Stage,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Hotel Keepers, Merchants and Professional Men,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Machinists, Builders and all Mechanics,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Farmers and all others,

We earnestly entreat you not to suffer a moment's delay, but avail yourselves of the first opportunity to insure against death, and confinement from your regular duties.

For a trifling sum we will insure you for from **$500 to $10,000** in case of death, and pay you from **$5 to $50** per week compensation, if you are disabled from business.

C. HOLLAND, Sec'y.
DURBORROW & LUTZ, Agents. febs

GIRARD
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Capital and Assets Jan 1, 1865, $2,113,174,20

Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.

The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1826, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life; upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowment Policies.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.

All the insured for whole of life, (including those on the ten year plan,) *participate in the profits of the company.*

Those insuring never need fear the loss of what they have paid in case they cannot keep up their payments. The company will always commute into a smaller amount, or purchase the policy at an equitable value.

Bonusses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the premium.

Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.

For books and circulars, free of charge, send to the Home office, No. 408 CHESTNUT St., Phil'a. Or to any of its agents.

THOMAS RIDGWAY, Pres.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
ORRIN ROGERS, General Agent.
D. S. LINDSAY, Traveling Agent.
J. T. KEAGY, Agent,
mar9:1yr Bedford, Pa.

MUSIC STORE.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, one door west of W. Lewis' Book Store, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and GAEHLE'S Piano Manufacturing Company's PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c. &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.

☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
One door west of Lewis' Book Store.
or, Dr. C. N. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa.
dec8:1y

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
Miss KATE DEAL & Mrs. M. R. SCHAFER
Two doors North of Reamer's Drug Store,
JULIANA STREET,
are constant receiving
NEW GOODS.
They keep a fine assortment of
BONNETS and HATS,
BONNET SILKS and VELVETS,
RIBBONS and FLOWERS;
a fine assortment of
Zephyr Goods, Breakfast Shawls, Hoods, Comforts, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Gloves, Ladie's and Children's Hose, Dress Trimmings and Buttons of all kinds, Ladies' Silk Scarfs, Ladies' Collars & Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, and Veils.
Also,
Skirt Braids, Embroidery Braids, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Zephyr, Corsets, Head Nets, Belt Buckles, &c. &c.
CLOAKS AND COATS
of all descriptions. Also, a fine assortment of
CLOTH,
which they will make up on the shortest notice. They also do all kinds of sewing. Ladies who want a good fit should give them a call. nov3:1yr

JOB WORK executed CHEAP in PLAIN and FANCY colors at the "Inquirer Office"

J. L. LEWIS,
Having purchased the Drug Store, lately owned by Mr. H. C. Reamer, takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has just returned from the cities, with a well selected stock of
DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
DYE STUFFS,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
STATIONERY,
COAL OIL,
COIL OIL LAMPS,
and CHIMNEYS.
Best brands of
CIGARS, SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO,
FRENCH CONFECTIONS, &c. &c.

The Stock of Drugs and Medicines consist of the purist quality, and selected with great care. General assortment of
POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES.

The attention of the Ladies is particularly invited to the stock of
PERFUMERY, TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES,
consisting of the best perfumes of the day—Cologne, Soaps, Preparations for the hair, complexion and teeth; Camphor oil for chapped hands; Teeth and Hair brushes, Combs, Port Monies, &c. &c.

Of STATIONERY there is a fine assortment: Billet, Note, Letter, Cap, and Mourning Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Blank Deeds, Power of Attorneys, Drafting Paper, Marriage Certificates, &c. &c. Also, a large quantity of books, which will be sold very cheap.

Best quality of COAL OIL to be found in the market, Coal oil Lamps, Hinge burners, can be lighted without removing the chimney, all patterns and prices. Glass Lanterns, very neat, for burning coal oil. Lamp Chimneys of an improved pattern. Lamp shades of beautiful patterns.

HOWE'S FAMILY DYE COLORS—the shades being light brown drab, snuff brown, dark brown, light and dark blue, light and dark green, yellow, pink, orange, royal purple, scarlet, maroon, magenta, cherry and black.

HUMPHREY'S HOMŒPATHIC REMEDIES.

CIGARS of best brands. Smokers can rely on a good cigar.

TOBACCO: Rose Smoking Tobacco, Michigan and Solace fine cut, Natural Leaf, Twist and Fig Plug.

Finest and purest FRENCH CONFECTIONS.

PURE DOMESTIC WINES, consisting of Grape, Blackberry and Elderberry, for medicinal use.

The attention of Physicians is invited to the stock of Drugs and Medicines, which they can purchase at reasonable prices.

Country merchant's orders promptly filled. Goods put up with neatness and care, and at reasonable terms.

J. L. LEWIS designs keeping a first class Drug Store, and having on hand at all times a general assortment of goods. Being a Druggist of several years experience, Physicians can rely on having their Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded.

Bedford, Feb. 9, 1866.

BEDFORD NURSERIES
BEDFORD, PENN'A.
T. M. LYNCH,

Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds thrifty and healthy. Not 1100 acres of trees, as some tree agents would have you believe they have, which is a Humbug. Those intending to plant would better buy trees raised in like soil and climate, and run no risks of distant shipment. I have the same kinds of fruits and as fine trees as can de had at any Nursery.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.
july28,65:1yr.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD,
On and after Monday, November 13,1865, Passenger trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS.			STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS		
Accom.	Express.	P. M.		Accom.	P. M.	Express. P. M.
Leaves.	Leaves.			Arrives		Arrive
4 15	8 10		Huntingdon.....	11 39		5 45
4 35	8 38		M'Connellstown	11 19		5 24
4 43	8 36		Pleasant Grove.	11 11		5 16
5 00	8 54		Marklesburg.....	10 55		5 00
5 16	9 10		Coffee Run.....	10 39		4 45
5 24	9 18		Rough & Ready	10 31		4 36
5 36	9 30		Cove.....	10 19		4 24
5 46	9 34		Fisher's Summit	10 15		4 20
Arrives	Arrives			Leaves.		Leaves.
5 55	9 49		Saxton	10 00		4 05
	Leaves.					Arrives
	10 00					
	10 20		Riddlesburg.....			3 35
	10 28		Hopewell.....			3 27
	10 46		Piper's Run.....			3 09
	11 18		Hamilton.....			2 47
	10 31		Bloody Run.....			2 34
	Arrives					Leaves.
	11 35		Mount Dallas...			2 30
	SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.					
	Leaves					
	10 40		Saxton.....			3 50
	10 55		Coalmont			3 35
	11 06		Crawford.....			3 25
	Arrives					3 25
	11 00		Dudley			
			Broad Top City.			

OLIVER AYRES, Sup't.
Huntingdon, Nov. 13, 1865.:tf

628 **HOOP SKIRTS.** 628
Hopkin's "Own Make,"
MANUFACTURED AND SOLD
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
NUMBER 628 ARCH Street, PHILADELPHIA.

The most complete assortment of Ladies' Misses' and Children's HOOP SKIRTS, in this City; gotten up expressly to meet the WANTS of FIRST-CLASS TRADE; embracing the newest and most desirable Styles and Sizes of "Gore Trails," of every length—from 2¼ to 4 yds. round,—20 to 56 Springs, at $2 to $5. Plain Skirts, all lengths, from 2¼ to 3 yards round the bottom, at $1.40 to $3.15.

Our line of Misses' and Children's SKIRTS, are proverbially beyond all competition, for variety of styles and sizes—as well as for finish and durability; varying from 8 to 33 inches in length, 6 to 45 Springs at 35 cents to $2.25. All Skirts of "OUR OWN MAKE," are WARRANTED to give Satisfaction; but buy none as such, unless they have, "Hopkin's Hoop Skirt Manufactory, No. 628 Arch Street," Stamped on each Tab!

Also, constantly on hand, GOOD SKIRTS, Manufactured in New York, and Eastern States, which we sell at very low prices. A lot of cheap Skirts—15 springs, 85 cents; 20 springs, $1.00—25 springs, $1.15—30 springs, $1.25 and 40 springs $1.50.

☞ Skirts, made to Order and Repaired.
☞ TERMS CASH. ONE PRICE ONLY!
March 9, 1866—4m.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Great Suppp ly of BOOTS & SHOES of the best quality, just opened at
Sept. 28, 1865. CRAMER & CO'S.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD,—
The Whitest, the most durable and the most economical. Try it! Manufactured only by
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers.
No. 137 North THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA.
For sale by Geo. Blymyer & Son, Bedford.
jeb2:1y

O YES! O YES!
WILLIAM DIBERT, Auctioneer,
The subscriber having taken out license as an Auctioneer tenders his services to all his old friends. Persons desiring an auctioneer will find it advantageous to give him their patronage.
Post Office address, BEDFORD, Penn'a.
Nov. 3.:6m. WM. DIBERT.

THE MACEDON
SILVER MINING COMPANY
OF
NEVADA.
Organized under a Special Charter from the State of Pennsylvania.

LOCATION OF MINES,
San Antonio, Nye county, Nevada.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
809 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
CAPITAL STOCK.....**$1.000.000**
20,000 shares---PAR VALUE, $50 EACH.
Present Subscription Price, $40 pr share.
ALL STOCK UNASSESSABLE.

OFFICERS.
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Hon. ALLISON WHITE, Philadelphia, Pa.
SECRATARY,
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SUPERINTENDENT OF MINES,
A. L. CURTIS, Esq., San Antonia, Nevada.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
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JOHN SAVAGE, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.
DANIEL PETERS, Esq., Trenton, N. J.
CONSULTING MINEROLOGIST,
EUGENE N. RIOTTE, Esq., Austin City; Nevada.

This Company has been organized for the purpose of prosecuting the business of Silver Mining on a thoroughly legitimate basis, devoid of all attempts at speculation. Their property comprises six (6) separate, distinct, Silver-bearing Ledges or Lodes in San Antonio Mining District, Nye county, Nevada, in the richest portion of the celebrated "Reese-river Region," and admirably located in every respect for profitable mining. These Silver Mines are known respectively as the CÆSAR, CICERO, SHAKESPEARE, SHAY and CURTIS, PALESTINE and MACEDON LEDGES, and the property of the Company consists of an original location of 1,000 feet along the course of each vein. or a grand total of SIX THOUSAND FEET OF MINING GROUND. The Secretary of the Company has visited these mines in company with several experienced miners and mining engineers, and given them a thorough examination. Full particulars in regard to their inexhaustible wealth and resources will be furnished on application at the Principal Office,

809 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA,

where also can be seen the richest cabinet of silver ores, silver bullion, &c., ever exhibited in the Atlantic States. Abundant evidence of the most satisfactory and conclusive character has been furnished the Board of Directors in regard to the wealth and permanence of the mines. The title to the property has been subjected to the most careful examination, and found to be perfect in particular—of which fact the highest official endorsements have been obtained. The Company have secured the services of a thoroughly experienced Mining Superintendent (a resident of Nevada), who is already engaged in the extraction of ore from the mines. As soon as the working capital of the Company is secured, the erection of permanent and efficient reduction works will be commenced.

The six silver-bearing ledges belonging to this Company range in width from three to fifteen feet, and assays of average ore from near the surface range from *one hundred to over one thousand dollars per ton in silver.*

No other Silver Mining Company has yet been organized in the Atlantic States with such an absolute assurance of success, and those who are fortunate enough to secure stock in the MACEDON SILVER MINING COMPANY will rerp a munificent reward, in the shape of early and unexampled dividends, and the consequent rapid enhancement of the market value of the Stock.

A full Prospectus of the Company will be issued previous to January 1st.

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$20,000 WORTH
To be Slaughtered in ninety days.
BEST PRINTS AT 25 CTS.

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ARE NOW RECEIVING
A VERY LARGE AND
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WINTER GOODS,
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Recent Decline in Prices,
Which enable us to sell
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all the
NEW STYLES and SHADES
French Merinoes, Coburgs, Cashmeres, Alpacas Shepherds' Plaids, Poplins, delaines, Dress Flannels, Prints, Ginghams, Shirting Flannels, Blankets, Canton Flannels, Shirting and Sheeting Muslins,
FROM 25 CENTS UP,
Grain Bags and Bagging,
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Shawls,
Coats and Chesterfields,
Hoop and Balmoral Skirts, Cloths, Cassimeres,
Satinets and Jeans, Wool and Merino Undershirts and Drawers to match, Shirt Fronts, Collars and Neckties, Hosiery and Gloves, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c. &c
PLUG AND FINE-CUT CHEWING
TOBACCOS and CIGARS
of the very best quality,
Together with
10001 other articles
to which we invite the early attention of all in search of
GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES. BUT
DON'T COME WITHOUT THE MONEY.
OUR TERMS ARE CASH,
UNLESS BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.
Bedford, Nov. 17, 1865.:4m.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD—preferred by all practical Painters! Try it and you will have no other. Manufactured only by
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feb2:1y

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TOBACCO,
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THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dalias Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

ISAAC F. GROVE.
Bedford, April 7, 1865

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of J. B. Williams and Brother is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons owing accounts or notes to said Firm will please call and settle immediately as in a short time they will be placed in other hands for collection.

J. B. WILLIAMS,
S. D. WILLIAMS.
Bloody Run, Pa. March 16, 1866.

The undersigned having taken the stand heretofore occupied by J. B. Williams & Brother wishes to say to his friends that he feels grateful for past favors and begs a continuance of the same. But will give notice that he cannot sell goods on long credits and persons buying must not leave their accounts stand over six months.

J. B. WILLIAMS.
Bloody Run, Pa., March 16, 1866–3m.

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ALL WOOL DELAINES do
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A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrel—wholesal and retail—at Bloody Run Station.
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